

Publiscity
The



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

JULY 18 1964

Field

QUININE

QUINIDINE

PIPERAZINE

EPHEDRINE



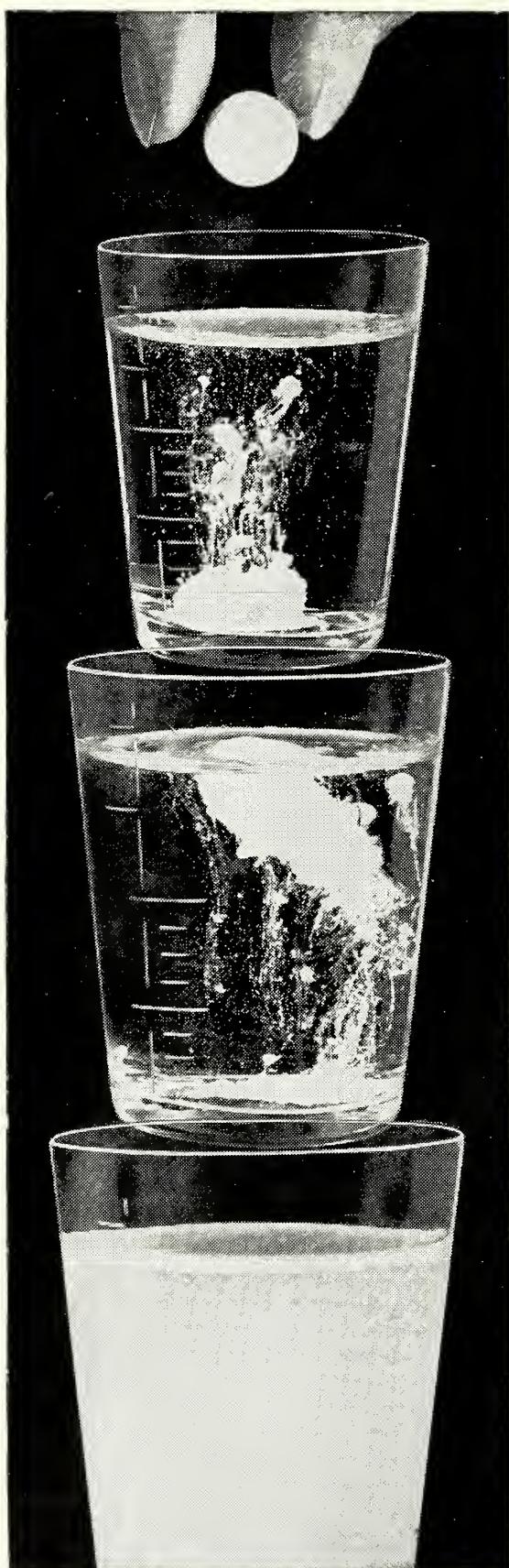
LAKE & CRUICKSHANK LTD

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

NORTH BRIDGE ROAD • BERKHAMSTED • HERTS

Tel: Berkhamsted 1880/1/2

Cables: Lake Berkhamsted

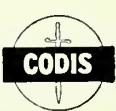


Solprin



NEUTRAL SOLUBLE ASPIRIN

Codis



SOLUBLE ASPIRIN, PHENACETIN AND CODEINE

Cafdis



SOLUBLE ASPIRIN, PHENACETIN AND CAFFEINE

Their place to-day

General acceptance won by Solprin, Codis and Cafdis is due to their aspirin content being soluble and substantially neutral. Consequently, all three are quick acting and are far less likely to upset the stomach.

Medical opinion to-day is overwhelmingly in support of soluble aspirin. This is why doctors prescribe Solprin, Codis or Cafdis, and this is why the chemist dispenses them so often.

RECKITT & SONS LTD.
PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT, HULL

Now!
display
and sell
CARNATION
CORN CAPS

It's peak selling time now for this old favourite "best seller" and Chemists displaying Carnations most prominently will gain the biggest rewards. **MAKE SURE THEY ARE ON THE FRONT OF YOUR COUNTER ALL THE TIME.**

Until the Autumn, 10-feet-high posters on hoardings throughout Great Britain, and regular advertisements in the Sunday newspapers with the widest circulations, and in "Woman," will be selling Carnations for you. All you have to do is to display them.

POSTERS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

Trade	P. Tax	Retail
144/- gross	36/- gross	1/9 carton



**ORDERS OF 1 GROSS
BONUS OF 9 PKTS.**

15/9

EXTRA PROFIT

**ORDERS OF 2 GROSS
PLUS 36 PKTS.**

63/-

EXTRA PROFIT

BONUS

In addition to a fair profit on this Nationally Advertised Chemists Only line we also give a generous purchase tax free bonus.

CALLOUS CAPS. TRADE: 13/- doz. + 3/3 P. Tax. Retail 2/- carton.
Orders of 3 dozen and over. TRADE: 12/8 doz. + 3/2 P. Tax. Retail 2/- carton.



CUXSON, GERRARD & CO. LTD.
OLDBURY · BIRMINGHAM · BROadwell 1355 (5 lines)

Sandoz representatives are **NOW**
talking to doctors about

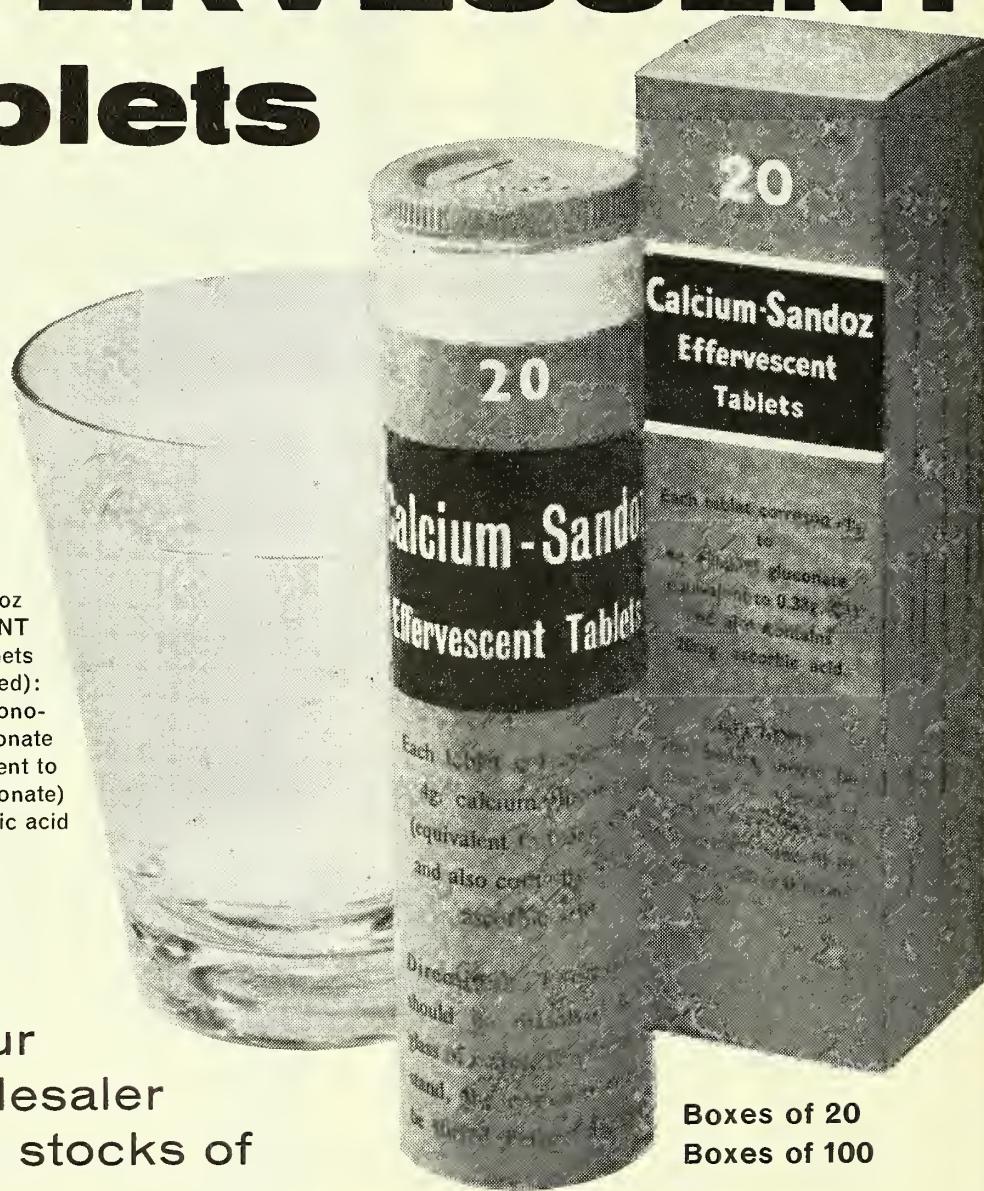
Calcium-SANDOZ EFFERVESCENT Tablets

Calcium-Sandoz
EFFERVESCENT
Tablets
(orange-flavoured):
Calcium glucono-
galactogluconate
(0.38 g. Ca equivalent to
4 g. calcium gluconate)
and 20 mg. ascorbic acid

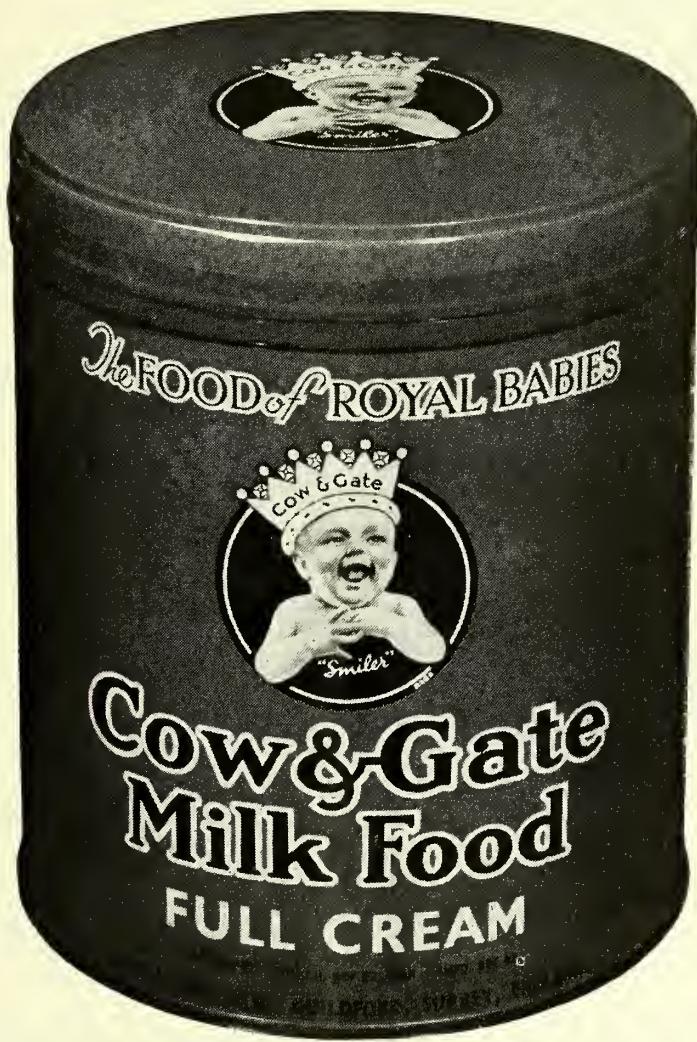


Your
wholesaler
has stocks of

**Calcium-SANDOZ
EFFERVESCENT Tablets**



Boxes of 20
Boxes of 100



The
choice of
millions
of mothers

Colour Processing WITH SPEED PLUS QUALITY



WE ARE NOW OFFERING a comprehensive service for KODACOLOR, ILCOLOR, GEVACOLOR, AGFACOLOR and FERRANIACOLOR negative films; also EKTACHROME REVERSAL film.

All colour enprints packed in an attractive red plastic wallet FREE.

TRANSCOLOR PRINTS

and 35mm. TRANSCOLOR DUPLICATES are made from all types of transparencies.

35mm. TRANSPARENCIES are made from all types of colour negatives.

All prices according to the respective manufacturer's scaling.

Price lists, Order pads, Mailing bags etc., available on request to accredited traders.

HAMILTON TAIT LTD.

COLOUR PROCESSING LABORATORY
PENICUIK, MIDLOTHIAN

Telephone : PENICUIK 474 (2 lines)



© 6934

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Advertising commences in London and Southern Area for New Tan Liquid Creme week ending 17th July, 1964.

New Tan is an entirely new concept of 'Overnight Tan' and has proved a tremendous success in a test area.

Retail price is 11/6d. and for one month there is an Introductory Offer of 2/- off. Please order direct and state name of Wholesaler through whom you wish it to be invoiced. All orders executed this month will be invoiced to retail at 9/6d.

New Tan has four big selling points:-

1. Tans in a few hours without the sun.
2. Built-in Sunscreen, no Sunburn.
3. Moisturises the skin.
4. Perfect for legs, no stockings required.

THE NEW TAN COMPANY LIMITED,
36, ADDISCOMBE ROAD, CROYDON. MUNICIPAL 1707.

**THEY'LL SEE
IT
ADVERTISED...
THEY'LL COME
TO YOU TO
BUY IT**

**THOSE TIRED AND
ACHING MUSCLES
NEED RELIEF**
**GODDARD'S
EMBROCATION**
WILL RELIEVE THE PAIN
The tried and tested remedy for
rheumatism and all muscular aches
and pains, available as a Cream in
handy tubes at 2/6 or in bottles at
1/4, 2/- and 4/9 from all leading
Chemists and
Sports Shops.
J. G. Goddard & Co. Ltd.
100 Moncrieff Street, Peckham, London, S.E.15

**GODDARD'S
EMBROCATION**

Press advertising in

London and the Midlands,

TV flashes in the London area and

London Underground posters are now sending
Goddard customers your way. Display Goddard's unique, time-
tested embrocation to enjoy profitable sales and quick turnover.

GODDARD'S EMBROCATION

FROM LEADING WHOLESALERS OR WRITE
J. G. GODDARD & CO. LTD., 100 MONCRIEFF STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.15

MAUND & BERG

For Pharmacy fittings,
complete installations, or individual items

PRICE LIST CD4 ON REQUEST

175-9 OLD STREET : LONDON E.C.1
Tel: CLERkenwell 1782



BURROUGHS

S.Y.R. DOUBLY RECTIFIED

JAMES BURROUGH LTD.
VAUXHALL ST. LONDON S.E.11

HARDWOOD APPLICATORS

IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY
FROM LONDON
STOCKS

100 Boxes and over 3/2 per box, 50 to 99 boxes
3/6 per box, under 50 boxes 4/- per box
Standard pack, 6 gross to box.

TONGUE DEPRESSORS

LOWEST PRICES SINCE THE WAR

Size 6 in. x 1 in. x 2 mm. thick. Prime Hardwood perfectly finished
Boxed 100's. Minimum order 10,000
Wholesale Houses only supplied

ASHWOOD TIMBER & PLASTICS LTD.
Specialists in Veneer & Plywood Products for all Trades
PLYFA HOUSE • LEVEN ROAD • LONDON, E.14
Tel.: EAST 6343-6461 Cables: ASHTIM, LONDON

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Wisdom
 FREE TRIP TO PARIS
Competition Result

We have pleasure in announcing that the 10 Free Trips to Paris in the recent competition for Wisdom stockists were won by the competitors listed below:

MR. A. J. ADAMS, M.P.S.,
Church Street, Launceston, Cornwall.

MR. F. CLARK, *Manchester & Salford Co-operative Chemists Ltd., 303 Altringham Road, Sharston, Manchester.*

MR. C. H. STURTON DAVIES, *Chas. Davies (Chemists, Barry) Ltd., Park Crescent, Barry.*

MR. C. G. HARRISON, M.P.S.,
25 Wentworth Avenue, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

MISS HIGMAN,
*c/o, Mr. Maurice J. Lee, M.P.S.
 Broad Street, Modbury, South Devon.*

MR. E. D. LONGWORTH, PH.C., *Eric D. Longworth Ltd., 256 Farnborough Road, Farnborough, Hants.*

MR. E. C. MAWHINNEY, *Irwins Pharmacy Ltd., 35 Great Victoria Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland.*

MR. A. B. MOOR, M.P.S., *Portsea Island Co-operative Chemists Ltd., Fratton Road, Portsmouth, Hants.*

MR. H. E. RAINS, M.P.S.,
2 Staplehurst Road, Hither Green, S.E.13.

MR. ALAN R. STEWART, M.P.S.,
Stewarts the Chemists, 292 Uxbridge Street, Burton on Trent.

Cussons

PRICE CHANGE

as from 1st. August 1964

IMPERIAL LEATHER

	OLD SELLING PRICE
TOILET	1/-
BATH	1/8
GIANT	2/6

COLD CREAM SOAP

TOILET	1/2
BATH	1/8

NEW SELLING PRICE

1/1
1/9
2/8

1/3
1/9

The continuously rising costs of fats and oils have compelled us to increase the prices of our quality soaps as from 1st AUGUST 1964. Now *you* have the opportunity to stock up at the old prices. So ACT FAST and take full advantage of this advance information.



of all leading soap brands
IMPERIAL LEATHER
will still be the most profitable

**PLACE BIG ORDERS NOW
BEFORE PRICES INCREASE
AND MAKE EVEN MORE PROFIT!**



PAIN RELIEF TABLETS

Packed in show outers of 1 dozen (cartoned) and available under seven OWN NAME—OWN BRAND designs with arresting showcard

We would like to send you a full size sample and particulars of this well formulated product.

Please send a card to :—

**ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD.
BRIGHTON, ENGLAND**

BUTLER CHEMICALS LTD

for

Formerly Wm. Butler & Co (Bristol) Ltd

* DISINFECTANTS



**PINEOLITE
STERILITE**

Pine Disinfectant, Coeffs. R.W. 3 to 6 and concentrates. White Disinfectant, BSS R.W. values and non-staining qualities.

**CRESOLOX
BRISTOL**

Black Disinfectant, R.W. 5/6 and R.W. 26/28. Hospital Disinfectant, R.W. 7/8.

* ANTISEPTICS



LYSOL B.P.

LIQUOR CHLOROXYLENOLIS B.P.

* DETERGENTS AND LIQUID SOAPS



**KLENSITE
BRISTOL
HANKLENSA**

Liquid Detergent. Liquid Soap, non-perfumed and perfumed. Antiseptic Jelly.

for all

BUTLER PRODUCTS

ORDERS &
ENQUIRIES TO

New Head Office and Works Address:

ROCKINGHAM WORKS, AVONMOUTH, BRISTOL

Telephone: AVONMOUTH 3611 Telegrams: Butler, Bristol And at BIRMINGHAM, LONDON, ABERDEEN

Can you offer one brand of baby foods covering cereals, strained foods and junior foods?



Not until October.
Not until Gerber.

Gerber, world's leading baby foods, start selling-in, late July.
Dramatic *new-style* advertising starts October.
Big-money campaigns. On TV. In women's
magazines. In specialist 'mother and
baby' magazines. In medical/nursing
magazines. Also—direct personal recommendation
by Gerber advisory teams at clinics.

More and more mothers buy ready-prepared baby foods.

Eight out of ten already buy three times a week, or more. Gerber
will stimulate this trend. Gerber are specialists—they *only*
feed babies. Babies love Gerber foods. Test market
confirmed this. Stockists had big *accelerating* sales from start—
often 40-50% of their total baby food sales. Gerber
representatives calling soon . . . with revolutionary CASH offer,
for first-ever *complete* range of baby foods—
Cereals, Strained and Junior.



Gerber

BABY FOODS

Babies are our business...our *only* business



AYRTON'S PRESCRIPTION LINES

QUALITY GUARANTEED

★ MIST PHENOXYMETHYL PENICILLIN (B.N.F.)
AYRTONS OR AYRTONS PEN. V. K. SYRUP
62.5MG
Retail 4/- Cost 24/- per dozen

★ ENTOMYCIN K. (LIGHT KAOLIN & NEOMYCIN SULPHATE)
Retail 4 oz. 7/6 Cost 60/- per doz.
Retail 16 oz. 24/- Cost 16/- each

★ TABS. PREDNISOLONE B.P. 5MG (SCORED TABLET)

100	9/6	per 100
500	9/-	per 100
1000	8/8	per 100

★ TABS RESERPINE B.P. 0.25MG BLUE COLOURED TABLETS.
500 12/6 all
1000 24/- all

★ TABS POTASSIUM EFFERV. B.P.C. ADD. 1958

tins of 50	24/- dozen
tins of 500	15/6 all
tins of 1000	28/- all

★ TABS OF LOBELINE SULPH CO. AYRTONS (ANTI-SMOKING COMPOUND)

100	12/- all
250	29/6 all
500	58/- all
1000	114/10 all

Enquiries invited for quantity purchases, wholesale or retail

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & COMPANY LIMITED.
LIVERPOOL · PRESTATYN · DUBLIN

Tidiness increases efficiency !

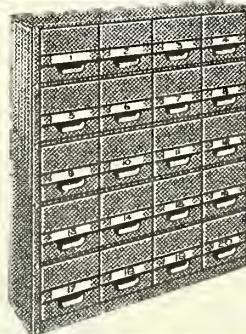
STOREMASTER 20C

20 drawers all 8" wide, 7" high, 10½" long, each with white identification card and transparent washable cover.

Overall cabinet size: 42" high, 35" wide, 12" deep.

Stove enamelled dark green.

£14.15.0

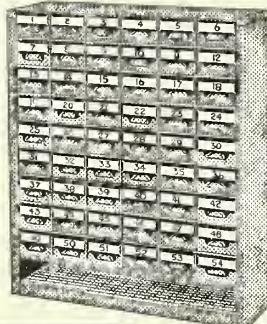


Efficiency demands tidiness, tidiness demands satisfactory storage. Our vast range of steel storage equipment covers every aspect and includes the solutions to your storage problems.

54 DRAWER UNIT

Overall size 42" high x 35" wide x 12" deep. 54 Type 'A' drawers complete with one divider, white card and transparent protective shield per drawer.

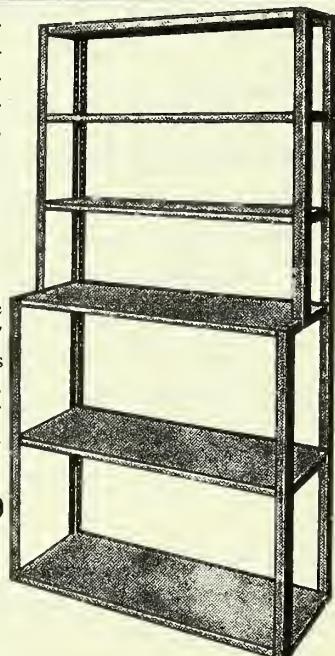
£18.0.0



LEDGE TYPE SHELVING

The ideal shelving unit for the storage of jars, bottles etc. 73" high x 36" wide with 3 shelves 12" deep and lower 3 shelves 18" deep giving a ledge 37" from the floor. Other sizes available. Prices on request.

Price of illustrated £5.5.0



Write for free illustrated catalogue

N. C. BROWN LTD.

(Dept. C91) Eagle Steelworks, Heywood, Lancs. Tel. 69018
London: (Dept. C91) 5/6 Staple Inn, W.C.1. Tel. Holborn 5223

Test market success proves mothers want Gerber

- * When Gerber and Brand X were stocked side by side, 147 Gerber units were sold to every 187 of Brand X.
- * TYPICAL CHEMIST CASE HISTORY:
Messrs Mills & Mills, North Street, Bristol 3.

1st order.....	1.10.63.....	Full range	36 varieties
1st repeat.....	18.10.63.....		11 varieties
2nd repeat.....	6.11.63.....		29 varieties
3rd repeat.....	2.12.63.....		32 varieties
4th repeat.....	3.1.64.....		15 varieties
5th repeat.....	3.2.64.....		15 varieties
6th repeat.....	3.3.64.....		20 varieties
7th repeat.....	27.3.64.....		25 varieties
8th repeat.....	27.4.64.....		22 varieties

**Total order: 289 dozen . . . 40% of their
total baby food business!**

**Messrs Mills & Mills prove it . . . stocking
the full Gerber range brings high volume!
SO ORDER BIG
WHEN YOUR GERBER SALESMAN CALLS!**



Gerber
BABY FOODS

Babies are our business . . . our *only* business

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE TO YOU?



Just 2/-?—Or do mistakes like this happen *more* than once a day?—every day? Compared with the speed and unfailing accuracy of modern automatic addition, mental addition is murderously expensive. It wastes time. It annoys customers. It causes disputes. It loses money. And goes hand-in-error with many other mistakes and omissions that ruthlessly reduce net profit—year after year after year.

Unless you can afford to ignore such losses, **do something about it now.**

and this is the way to do it!

Fast accurate automatic addition of every several-item sale—plus an automatic Printed Check-List to prove it. No undercharges, no overcharges—no losses of cash or customers. So simple a child can use it—so advanced it's a complete profit-building security and information system in itself. And it doesn't cost as much as you may think. It's the **ITEMmatic**... a low cost money-saving masterpiece by the world's largest and most experienced manufacturers of cash-control and profit-protection equipment. You haven't seen an **ITEMmatic**?—it's about time you did. The store down the road is so busy it couldn't do without one!



The National Cash Register Company Ltd

MONOGRAM to reach 70% of all British homes in largest advertising campaign ever put behind an electric blanket

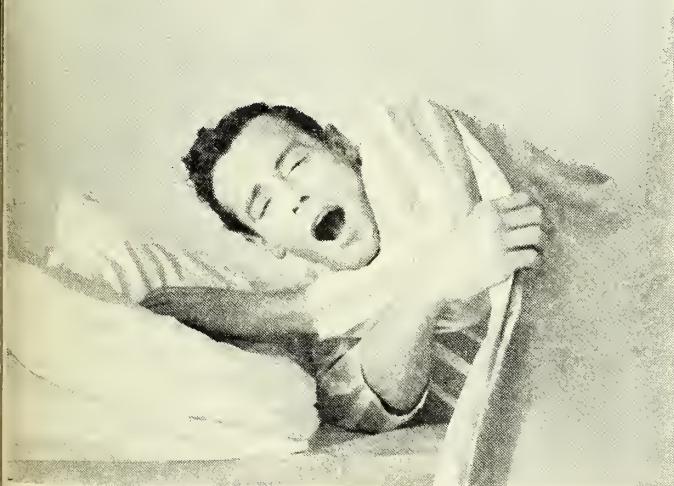
It's a fact! TWICE as many people sleep under a Monogram as under any other electric blanket. It's the only electric blanket with Sleep-Guard*: a Monogram can't get too hot for safety! It's the entirely new kind of electric blanket that accidents don't happen to.

Double spreads and full pages in colour and black and white will be telling this good news in Woman, Woman's Own, Good Housekeeping, Reader's Digest, Woman's Journal, Homes and Gardens, Sunday Times Magazine—to 70% of all British homes. Right through the entire selling season when 80% of all electric blankets are sold.



To reinforce this advertising...new merchandise material, new displays, new consumer leaflets. And, as always, one thrilled Monogram owner telling another...the most effective advertising of all.

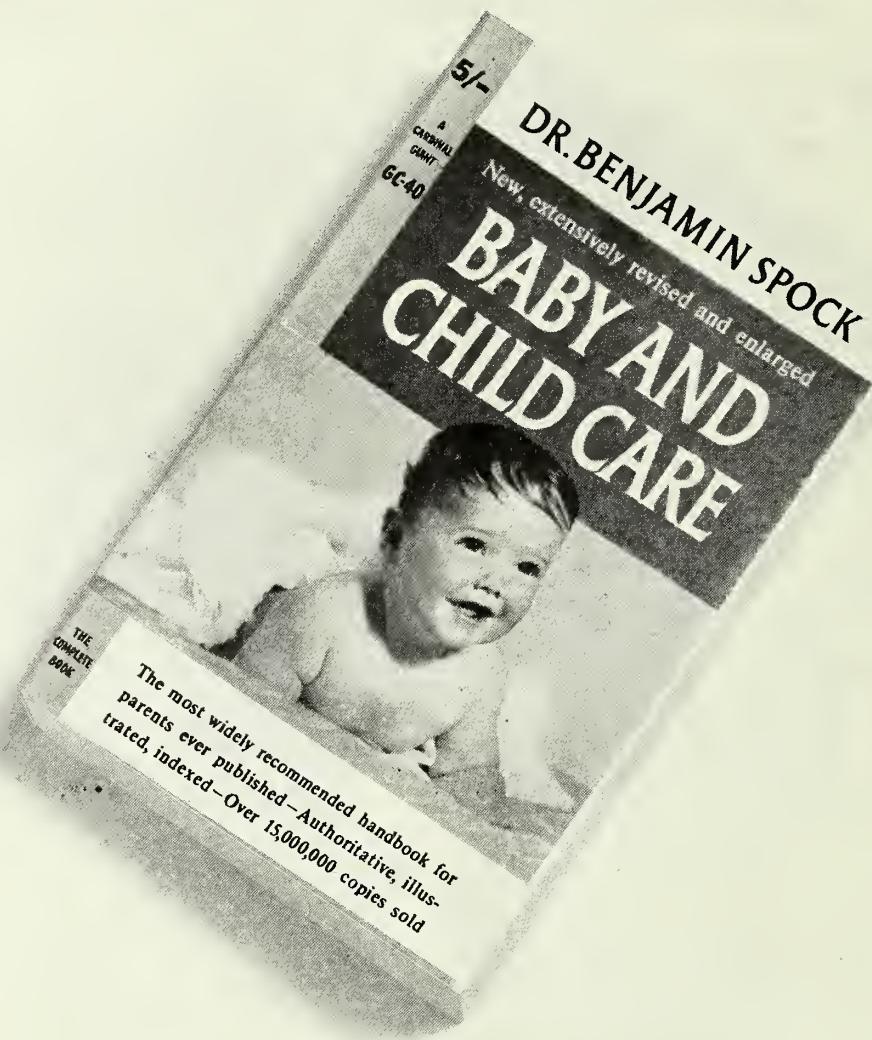
Going to get your share of the high profits that Monogram sales bring in?



* Regd. Trade Mark

MONOGRAM SAFETY-MATIC OVER BLANKET Approved by British Electrical Approval Board

Best sales-builder from Delrosa yet!



**Dr. Spock's famous book
(normally 5/-) for only 2/6d
and one Delrosa bottle top**

A half-price bargain no Mum will want to miss.
You know Delrosa leads the market. You know it gives you an above average mark-up. You've proved it means good business. Now add this offer no mother will be able to resist — 597 pages of useful information



by the world's best known authority on the care of children, for only 2/6d — and your sales can't help going up and up. Your Phillips Scott and Turner rep will tell you all about it next time he calls. You'll be seeing him soon.



SUPERFINE
Full-footed, seamed, seamless. Elegantly sheer 63/- per pair

SUPERMESH
Mesh texture gives fine appearance on leg. Seamed or seamless. 63/- per pair.

SUPERFIT
Full-footed, fashioned. Obtainable under N.H.S. 48/- per pair.

SUPER-FLEX
Ultrafine stockings in Spandex 'Bri-Nylon. 63/- per pair

SERVICE
Full-footed, seamed or seamless or open-toe. Obtainable under N.H.S. 48/- per pair.



Yalcs Nylon Elastic Hosiery is easy to sell!

Because there is a wide range of styles and foot-sizes, and because they are all in true two-way stretch yarn, Yalcs Nylon Elastic Hosiery is really easy to sell.

All leading chemists require surgical hose that is second-to-none in quality, nationally advertised and backed by superlative service. That is why they specify Yalcs.

Leaflets and measurement forms sent on request.

LONDON OFFICE:

6-10 GREAT PORTLAND ST.,
LONDON, W.1.
TEL: LANGham 1071/2

DISTRIBUTORS FOR EIRE.
REXALL DRUG CO.,
DAVITT ROAD, DUBLIN 12.
TEL: DUBLIN 5662819
GRAMS: REXALL, DUBLIN.

LENTON PRODUCTS LTD. Grove Road Lenton Nottingham.

Yalcs



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 182

July 18, 1964

No. 4405

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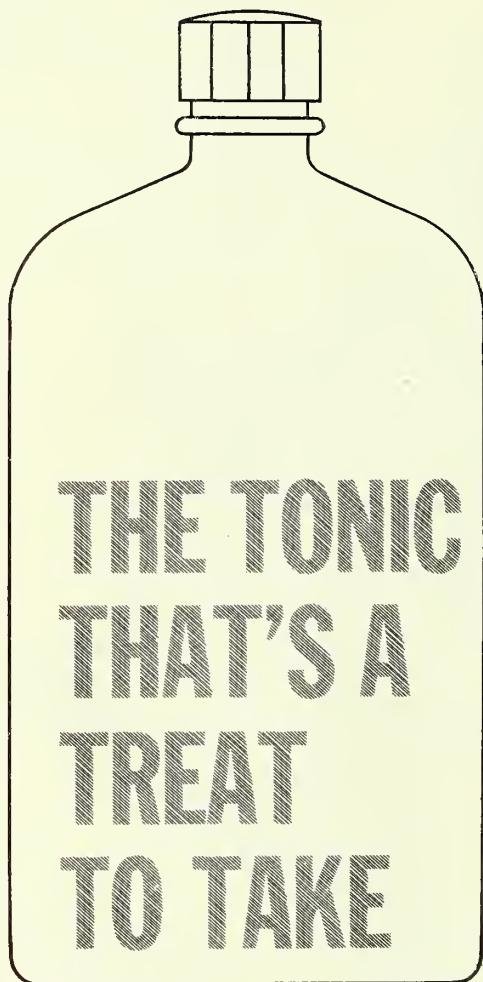
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GLASGOW: 160 Nether Auldhouse Road, S.3. Phone: Langside 2679.
LEEDS, 16: 32 Wynford Rise, West Park. Phone: Leeds 67 8438.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 89 Woodland Avenue, Tattenhall Wood.
Phone: Wolverhampton 52301.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book, £3 10s. Single copies 1s. 3d. each (postage 5d.).



The fresh, fruity orange flavour of Minadex is enjoyed by young and old alike and this ensures that it is taken as often as recommended. Every dose of this palatable tonic contains vitamin A to help restore and maintain resistance to infection; vitamin D to ensure that calcium intake is properly absorbed; iron and trace minerals for healthy blood and calcium and glycerophosphates to maintain neuromuscular tone, all helping to promote quick recovery. Minadex can be safely given to both infants and the elderly, for it contains no alkaloidal stimulants. When you recommend Minadex you recommend one of the most effective and palatable tonics available.

MINADEX for
a tonic month

In 6 and 12 fl oz bottles
Retail prices 3/- and 5/2
Order Minadex in these extra-
profit parcels:-
Minadex Parcel No. 1
24 x 6 oz bottles 48/-
Minadex Parcel No. 2
12 x 12 oz bottles 41/4

Minadex is a Glaxo Trade mark

MINADEX



Glaxo Laboratories Limited

The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 182

JULY 18, 1964

No. 4405

Health Services Council

REPORT FOR 1963

THE Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council met once during 1963, states the recently published report of the Council for that year (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d.). The Committee considered the third report of its subcommittee on containers, which dealt with containers for powders, suppositories and liquids, and also included a summary of reports relating to containers for tablets and capsules. The Committee considered the views expressed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain about the use of folding cartons and, after lengthy discussion, decided to reverse its previous view that in certain circumstances those were suitable containers for tablets. Certain other changes were also suggested and the subcommittee was asked to reconsider and re-edit its report in the light of the Committee's views. After discussion with the Director of the Poisons Information Centre at Guy's Hospital, London, the Committee decided to recommend to the Joint Formulary Committee that the address and telephone number of the Centre should be made available to pharmacists by being prominently displayed in the British National Formulary. The Committee noted the urgent need to find a simple method of identifying tablets, capsules, etc., containing potentially

harmful substances and decided to seek information from the Pharmaceutical Society about the progress of its investigation. The Joint Committee on Central Sterile Supply Departments did not meet during 1963. The Committee had received reports on a number of studies of central sterile supply departments and of the use of sterile disposable articles that were in progress, and had suggested that other studies should be initiated. The Committee considered that information from those studies was needed before a final report could be made.

Shops Act

CITY CORPORATION SUGGESTS CHANGES

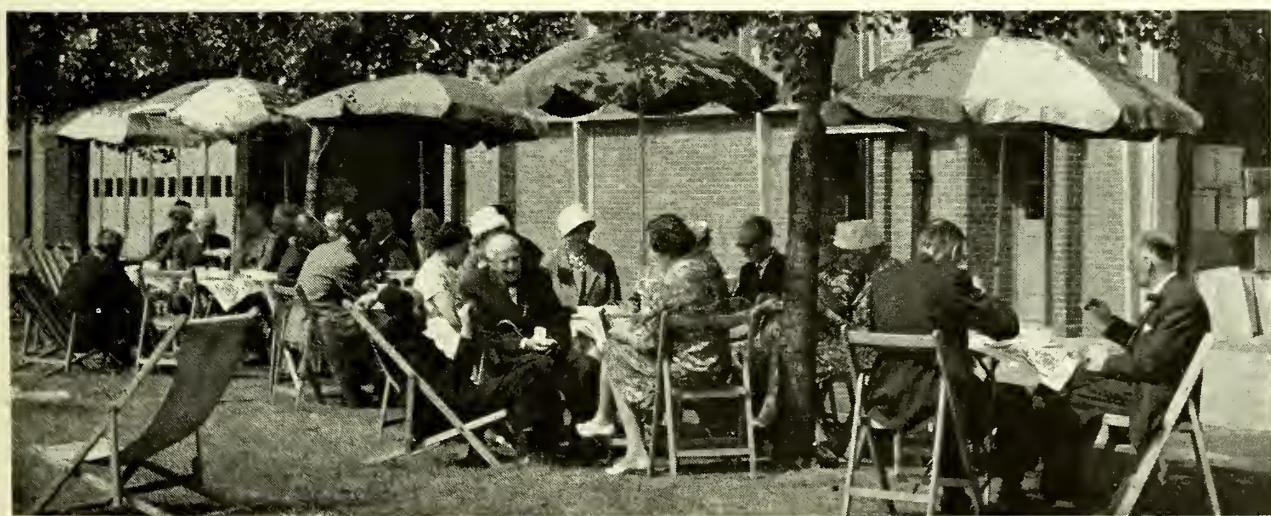
WITHDRAWAL of the powers of local authorities to make weekly half-holiday and closing orders is proposed by the Corporation of London in a memorandum to the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee. The Corporation, which had been asked for comments to help forward a review of the Shops Act, says "it is the exercise of these powers which has introduced inconsistencies between one area and another and created unnecessary problems." The Act, the Corporation argues, should be made more flexible in respect of the weekly half-holiday. It considers, however, that the repeal of Part I of the Act which relates to the weekly half-holiday and general closing hours would be too drastic and that the gen-

eral principles laid down therein should be retained. It says the suggestion that different provisions relating to evening closing hours should apply to shops according to the number of staff employed would tend to create more difficulties than those resolved, and should not therefore be supported. The Corporation points out that amendment of the law to make it applicable to any form of retail trading, i.e., whether it be from a shop, stall or itinerant trader, etc., should be considered. The possibility of increasing penalties should also be examined, it says. The Corporation calls for a review of the provisions governing the employment of shop assistants and the rationalisation of the First and Second Schedules to the Act (which list the goods permitted to be sold on the weekly half-holiday and after general closing hours), so as to reduce to the minimum the articles to be exempt.

Heriot-Watt College

ANNUAL PRIZE GIVING

UNIVERSITY status for the Heriot-Watt College has been confirmed, it was announced by Mr. H. A. Brechin (vice-chairman of the board of governors) at the annual prize-giving on July 7. The academic advisory committee, he said, had recommended the governors to consider erecting a new building on a site near the city boundary. The new building could well cost



TAKING IT EASY: Over 100 former employees of Parke, Davis & Co.—now retired on pension—are shown taking tea on the lawns of the company's Hounslow, Middlesex, laboratories. The occasion was a reunion party attended by 133 pensioners, ninety-five of whom had served twenty-five years or more, and six fifty years or more. Mr. L. O. Smith (general manager) welcomed the pensioners, who were first entertained to lunch, afterwards they revisited the departments in which they had formerly worked, and were introduced to their present-day colleagues.

£40-45 millions. The necessary 200-acre site was not readily available in Edinburgh, and the new town of Livingston had been suggested. That was considered by the governors to be too far out of the city, though further consideration might be given to the question. The principal (Mr. H. B. Nisbet) said that all the full-time courses at present available in the College, already equivalent to a degree course, could be established as such without difficulty. Professor E. L. Hirst (chairman of the academic advisory committee, University of Strathclyde) received the Honorary Fellowship diploma of the College. Professor Hirst is internationally known for his research into the chemistry of carbohydrates and vitamin C. The College prizes were awarded by Mr. D. M. Weatherstone (lord provost of Edinburgh and chairman of the college board of governors). Prize-winners in the final year of the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination course were:—

DUNCAN MEMORIAL MEDAL AND PRIZE AND TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD., PRIZE: Margaret J. Gilmour, G. F. MERSON GOLD MEDAL, J. RUTHERFORD HILL CONFERENCE PRIZE (pharmaceutics), EVANS MEDICAL, LTD., PRIZE (pharmaceutical chemistry) and T. & H. SMITH, LTD., PRIZE: Catherine B. Robb.

Economycin

N.P.U. REPLIES TO A CIRCULAR

A CIRCULAR letter to doctors from the Chelsea Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., concerning supplies of Economycin has prompted a reply by Mr. J. Wright (secretary, National Pharmaceutical Union). The circular letter dated July 3 stated:—

We have recently received a number of letters from doctors complaining that Economycin seems to be very difficult to obtain from some local chemists. Naturally this is a matter of very considerable concern to us, particularly since we have made it clear to all retail chemists that if they have any difficulty in obtaining supplies they should get in touch with us at once. Unfortunately some retail chemists do not want to stock Economycin because they make less profit on it than on higher priced but otherwise identical products. Chemists receive a 20 per cent. oncost on the basic N.H.S. price of any product dispensed—so the lower the N.H.S. price the lower the profit to the chemist. In other words it is in the chemist's interest to try to dispense a higher-priced product. Economycin, as you know, is about 20 per cent. cheaper than its competitors. You may feel that there is very little point in your trying to keep prescribing costs down if you are not receiving adequate co-operation all along the line. Since Economycin is freely prescribable on E.C.I.O.'s, if you prescribe Economycin the retail chemist can and must dispense it. We have told all retail chemists in your area that orders placed with us direct by phone will be despatched by return and that we will pay for the call. If you have any further difficulties in this connection please write or phone so that we can deal with the matter at once.

M. STAFFORD (Home Sales).

The following letter was sent by Mr. Wright to the Editors of the *British Medical Journal* and *Lancet* on July 9:—

The circular letter about Economycin sent to doctors recently by the Chelsea Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., contains a completely false and defamatory charge against retail pharmacists, apart from statements which are untrue. Retail pharmacists hesitate to stock and supply Economycin because they know that Tetracycline is the subject of a product patent owned by the Pfizer Corporation, that the Chelsea Drug and

Chemical Co. product is unlicensed and that there is consequently a danger that they might be joined in actions which the Pfizer Corporation might take. By accepting, as a result of negotiations concluded only last week, a much lower average rate of oncost from the Ministry of Health, pharmacists have demonstrated clearly that they are not concerned, as the Chelsea Drug and Chemical Co. imply, to inflate their profits in the manner suggested. Doctors will no doubt be appalled at this attempt by the Chelsea Drug and Chemical Co. to promote the product by this scurrilous attack on their professional colleagues in retail pharmacy.

E.F.T.A. Discussions

FOCUS ON BARRIERS TO FREE TRADE

MINISTERS from the countries in the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.) met recently in Edinburgh and agreed that the process of tariff reductions between member States was going smoothly. Since in thirty months' time the tariffs should be wiped out it was agreed that attention should be focused on other practices which, if allowed to go unchecked, could cancel out the benefits of the free trade. It was pointed out that in some countries the advantage of lower prices from the reduced import duties were not being passed on to the consumer. Attention was also drawn to the difficulty experienced by non-nationals in starting up in business in some countries. Reports are being presented to the next meeting in November.

Not Present to Supervise

ABSENT PHARMACIST "FINED" £100

THE Minister of Health has approved a recommendation by Chester Executive Council that £100 be withheld from the remuneration of a Chester chemist who was responsible for an unqualified person dispensing a prescription without supervision. The pharmacist was not present when a test prescription for 40 Butazolidin tablets 200 mgm. was dispensed. It was subsequently found that 39 tablets had been supplied, which the sample sent to the Council's analyst showed to be Butazolidin 100 mgm. For that offence the Minister has approved that £5 be withheld. The chemist, who elected to be responsible instead of his company, stated in a letter to the Council that the incident had taken place in his temporary absence and contrary to his instructions.

Agricultural Chemicals

ANOTHER APPROVED PRODUCT

THE Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom announce that the following product has been approved under the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme:—

Calomel Herbicide

LAWN SAND FORMULATION FOR DRY APPLICATION: Fisons Mostoll (Fisons Horticulture, Ltd., Harvest House, Felixstowe, Suffolk).

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

A Sale of Rat-poison

UNQUALIFIED MERCHANTS TO PAY FINES

A MERCHANT, John Tully, Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, who could not

see the difference between sales made by an assistant in a pharmacy and by an assistant in any other type of shop, was fined a total of £5 1s. at the local court on June 25. Tully appeared on charges of having sold a tin of rat-paste to an inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, neither he nor his assistant who made the sale being qualified to do so. An undertaking was given on defendant's behalf not to sell poisons in future. £4 4s. costs were allowed.

Misuse of Title

FIRST PROSECUTION UNDER 1962 ACT

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland brought its first prosecution under the Pharmacy Act, 1962, at Castlemartyr, co. Cork, on June 26, when Maurice Dillon, registered druggist and qualified assistant to a pharmaceutical chemist, was summoned under section 3 of the Act for using the titles "Dillon's Pharmacy" and "Chemist" on his premises and stationery. Mr. J. Gaynor, the Society's solicitor, explained that the titles were reserved for pharmaceutical chemists. Defendant's solicitor told the court that the offending words had since been removed and would not be used again. Imposing a fine of 10s. with £4 4s. costs and £4 7s. expenses, the justice said he was satisfied that the words complained of would clearly imply that the person carrying on business was a pharmaceutical chemist.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

PRESCRIPTIONS dispensed in Northern Ireland during April numbered 660,548 (464,427 forms). The total cost was £379,540 (£312,375 net), an average of 137-9d. per prescription (113-5d. net).

OVERSEAS NEWS

SOUTH AFRICA

British Guest at Conference

PHARMACEUTICAL organisations in Great Britain, their duties and responsibilities were enumerated in an address given by Mr. H. G. Moss (chairman, Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee) to the South African Pharmaceutical Society at its conference in Johannesburg on May 11. Mr. Moss addressed the conference again later. During his stay in South Africa Mr. Moss met officials of the Department of Health at Pretoria, where he discussed the working of the National Health Service and the South African Medical Aid schemes that are shortly to be the subject of legislation. He also met Mr. Princebow of the Board of Trade and discussed resale price maintenance and the possibility of legislation restricting the sale of drugs and medicines to pharmacists. Mr. Moss addressed meetings of retail chemists in several cities and found that pharmacists in South Africa appeared to have similar problems to those in Britain and were looking at them on similar lines. While in South Africa Mr. Moss had honorary life membership of the South African Retail Chemists and Druggists Association conferred upon him.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Economic Development Committee for the chemical industry met on June 29 under the chairmanship of Mr. G. H. Beeby and decided to make a particular study of the factors influencing exports and imports.

STAFFORD chamber of trade recently recommended traders to close all day on Wednesdays (the town's statutory half-day holiday) from July 1. Twenty-three traders observed the recommendation on July 1 and thirty on July 8.

A CAUTIONARY film, "Seventy Deadly Pills," produced by the Children's Film Foundation, Ltd., for showing at children's Saturday matinees, later becomes available in 16-mm. size for amateur exhibition in towns having no cinema within two miles.

THE National Health Service (Designation of London Teaching Hospitals) (No. 2) Order, 1964 (H.M. Stationery Office, price fivepence) effective July 1, provided for the inclusion of Lambeth Hospital, London, S.E.11, in the St. Thomas' Hospital group.

NOTTINGHAM Home Safety Council is sending to the National Home Safety Committee a resolution suggesting that the British Medical Association should be asked to advise on the best ways of disposing safely of unwanted drugs, tablets, liniments and medicines.

THE Medical Research Council has appointed Sir Robert Platt (professor of medicine, University of Manchester) to be chairman of the clinical research board from October 1 in succession to Professor E. J. Wayne (regius professor of the practice of medicine, Glasgow University).

SPORT

Golf

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. Thirty-three members and guests attended the Visitors' Day meeting at Hadley Wood golf club on July 2. *Results:* Medal competition, *Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd.*, prize, M. Hewett (24), 65. Stableford competitions, *Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd.*, trophy, R. H. Davies (11), 35 points; *Scott & Bowne, Ltd.*, 4711 prize, H. A. Coward (10), 35 points. *Visitors' prizes*, C. Poulton (1), 34 points; G. Grime (24), 27 points.

FOORTY players turned out for the Irish Chemists' Golfing Society tourney at the Royal Dublin golf club on July 2 to compete for prizes donated by Coy (England), Ltd., Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., and Goodbody, Ltd. The prizes were presented on behalf of the company by Mr. K. Quinn. *Results:* Stableford competition, *Class A*, J. Burke (11), 39; A. B. Hensey (12), 39; J. P. Holland (13), 36; *Class B*, M. Bourke (16), 40; T. Banks (17), 36; E. McManus (20), 33.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY. Several competitions have recently been played. *Results:* At Cavendish golf club, June 3, *Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd.*, trophy and prize: 1, W. Eastwood; 2, Dr. A. McGregor. At Chorley golf club, June 24, *Nicholas Products, Ltd.*, prize, 1, R. Demaine; 2, E. M. McIntosh. At Swinton Park golf club, July 1, *Hough Hoseason & Co., Ltd.*, trophy and prize, 1, L. M. Wise; 2, Dr. J. Courlay.

LOCAL OFFICERS

Finchley and District. — *Chairman*, J. C. Bolton; *Vice-chairman*, J. Hadgraft; *Treasurer*, J. R. Jenkins; *Social Committee Convener*, G. Johns; *Bulletin editor*, G. D. M. Lavin; *Secretary*, Miss E. Arnold, 23 Holden Road, N.12. (Telephone: Barnet 7421.)

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Offer and acceptance

The report of the conference of representatives of Pharmaceutical Committees, which voted acceptance of the Ministry's offer, leaves one with the impression that the mood of the meeting was one of only modified rapture, if in fact that is not to exaggerate. It is a difficult task trying to unravel the complexities of the present position. The unilateral introduction of the sliding scale in oncosts was the first step into the rare atmosphere of higher mathematics, and the present position is still more complex. On the face of it, the overall picture suggests success, in that some part of what was asked was granted, but it was in the distribution of the gain that most dissatisfaction was expressed (p. 40). Many of those present felt that the contractor with a small dispensing business was being made to suffer, and figures were put forward to support that feeling. There was expressed also dissatisfaction over the delay in making retrospective payments. Altogether the meeting accepted what was offered with strongly expressed misgivings and, as Mr. Darling expressed it, some reluctance. And so the war goes on, though the intricacies of the campaign are more difficult for the armchair strategist to follow.

House of Peers

Times have changed since Gilbert's Lord Mountararat sang: "And while the House of Peers withholds its legislative hand, and noble statesmen do not itch to interfere in matters which they do not understand," etc. (*Iolanthe*). That noble lord was obviously not present during the debate on the Pharmacy Bill, otherwise he might have felt differently, for here was a House of Peers which very much understood the import of the matters before it—matters which had exercised their collective minds considerably during the second reading only a short time previously. In "wrecking" the Bill, the Lords have saved the Pharmaceutical Society from a situation which could have become acutely embarrassing and have led to widespread difficulties.

Strychnine

Once more the Pharmaceutical Society has found it necessary to draw attention to the restrictions placed upon the supply of strychnine. Though the regulations should be well enough known by pharmacists, I find error in that direction easier to appreciate and understand than in some of the other cases reported from time to time. Strychnine is so seldom asked for that a sudden demand might easily find a pharmacist not fully aware of all the conditions requiring to be met. That, of course, should be the more reason why he should act with the greatest caution and satisfy himself that all requirements are in order. Schedule Four is a section of the Acts met with daily, and the Dangerous Drugs Act is constantly before the pharmacist, to the extent that there is no need for reference. The reminder is timely, and no one should sell strychnine without the most careful refreshing of his mind in the matter of the conditions to be fulfilled. The substance is not in such common use in medicine today as it was thirty years ago, when most pharmacists kept a triturate for ease of weighing in the making of pills, that triturate usually rubbing shoulders on the dispensing counter with one for arsenic. Solution of strychnine also was commonly prescribed, and the progenitor of strychnine, in the form of tincture of nux vomica, was bought in quite large quantities to meet the needs of local physicians, whose appreciation of a bitter tonic found ready acceptance amongst their patients. But the patient's palate has changed, as well as the prescribing of the doctor, and nux vomica, cinchona and gentian, not to mention calumba and quassia, are in less frequent demand today. Their virtues may be less apparent in our modern age, but they had a long life. The Society's notice draws attention to important provisions by printing in italics. It might have been worth while to emphasise the time limit of the certificate at the same time.

1964 DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT

Home Office Notice to Trade and other Organisations

THE Home Office has issued a notice to the trade and other organisations affected by the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1964 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.), which came into operation on June 10. The Act amends previous legislation so as to bring it into line with the International Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (see *C. & D.*, February 1, p. 104). Some of the provisions of the Act do not take effect until an appointed day to be named by an Order in Council. The Home Office states that the United Kingdom expects to ratify the Single Convention before the end of 1964, and the Convention is likely to come into effect about that time. The appointed day will be as nearly as possible the day on which the Convention comes into effect, if it has been previously ratified by the United Kingdom, or the day on which the United Kingdom ratifies it if it has come into effect before then.

The Home Office draws special attention to a number of points. Part I of Schedule I to the Act lists all the substances to be controlled as Dangerous Drugs, together with their esters, ethers and salts, and the salts of their esters and ethers, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of them. The substances listed are:—

Acetyldihydrocodeine	Hydromorphanol
Allylprodine	Hydromorphone
Alphacetylmethadol	Hydroxyethidine
Alphameprodine	Isomethadone
Alphamethadol	Ketobemidone
Alphaprodine	Levomethorphan
Anileridine	Levomoramide
Benzethidine	Levophenylmorphinan
Benzylmorphine (3-benzylmorphine)	Levorphanol
Betacetylmethadol	Metazocine
Betameprodine	Methadone
Betamethadol	Methadyl acetate
Betaprodine	Methyldesorphine
Cannabis, extract or tincture	Methyldihydromorphine (6-methyldihydromorphine)
Clonitazene	Metopon
Cocaine	Morpheridine
Codeine	Morphine
Desomorphine	Morphine methobromide, morphine-N-oxide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives
Dextromoramide	Myrophine
Dextropropoxyphene	Nicocodine
Diamorphine	Nicomorphine (3,6-dinicotinoylmorphine)
Diamorphide (N-[2-(N-methylphenethylamino) propyl propionanilide)	Noracymethadol
Diethylthiambutene	Norcodeine
Dihydrocodeine	Norlevorphanol
Dihydromorphone	Normethadone
Dimenoxadol	Normorphine
Dimepephanol	Opium, medicinal
Dimethylthiambutene	Oxycodone
Dioxaphetyl butyrate	Oxymorphone
Diphenoxylate	Pethidine
Dipipanone	Phenadalone
Ergonine and any derivative which is convertible to ergonine or to cocaine	Phenamprodine
Ethylmethylthiambutene	Phenazocine
Ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine)	Phenomorphan
Etonitazene	Phenoperidine
Etoxeridine	Pholcodine
Furethidine	Piminodine
Hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone)	Poppy-straw concentrate
	Proheptazine
	Properidine (1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid)

isopropyl ester)	phenylpiperidine
Racemethorphan	1-Methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid
Racemoramide	2-Methyl-3-morpholino-1,1-diphenylpropane-carboxylic acid
Raccomorphinan	4-Phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
Thebacon	4-Cyano-1-methyl-4-
Thebaine	
Trimeperidine	
4-Cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylbutane	
4-Cyano-1-methyl-4-	

Exempt Preparations

Part II of Schedule I to the Act lists preparations of substances that are exempt from import and export controls. They are preparations containing one of the following substances: Acetyldihydrocodeine, codeine, dextropropoxyphene, dihydrocodeine, ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine) norcodeine, pholcodine and their respective salts, compounded with other ingredients so that the substance cannot be readily recovered, or recovered in a yield that would constitute a risk to health, and containing not more than 100 mgm. of the substance per dosage unit and in a concentration of not more than 2.5 per cent. in undivided preparations. Also exempt are preparations containing not more than 0.1 per cent. of cocaine, calculated as cocaine base, when compounded with one or more ingredients so that the preparation has no risk of abuse, or a negligible one, and from which the cocaine cannot be recovered readily or in a yield that would constitute a risk to health. Opium or morphine preparations containing not more than 0.2 per cent. and morphine calculated as anhydrous morphine base are similarly exempt, as are solid-base preparations of diphenoxylate containing, per dosage unit, not more than 2.5 mgm. of diphenoxylate calculated as base and not less than 25 microgm. of atropine sulphate. There is also an exemption for pulvis ipecacuanhae et opii compositus. Mixtures containing not more than one of the preparations specified above with other ingredients not subject to the Dangerous Drugs Act are also exempt from import and export controls.

The following preparations covered by subsections I (5) and (6) of the Act continue to be exempt from import and export controls until the appointed day:—

- a preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing less than 0.2 per cent. of morphine or a salt of morphine, or less than 0.1 per cent. of cocaine or a salt of cocaine (not being a solution or dilution of morphine or cocaine or a salt of either of them in an inert substance, whether liquid or not); and
- a preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing less than 0.1 per cent. of ergonine or any derivative of ergonine or any derivative of ergonine from which it may be recovered industrially.

Preparations of morphine and cocaine, etc., exempt by Orders in Council from the provisions of Part 3 of the Danger-

ous Drugs Act, 1951, continue to be exempt pending an Order decreeing otherwise.

Until "Appointed Day"

The Home Office notice refers to present international treaties whereby certain drugs and their preparations are subject to a lesser degree of control. The new Act allows those arrangements to continue until the appointed day from which, the Home Office points out, there are two important changes in the present control. "In the first place the present exemption from licensing for persons in possession of less than 1 lb. of any drug listed in the Fifth Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Regulations will disappear, and anyone dealing in or in possession of these drugs will need to be licensed or otherwise authorised, and will be required to enter transactions in them in a Dangerous Drugs register, as with other Dangerous Drugs. Secondly, registration will be required for all wholesalers who are not at present licensed under the Dangerous Drugs Acts, but who deal in preparations of Dangerous Drugs that are at present exempted by virtue of subsections 1 (5) and 1 (6) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1964, if they wish to continue to deal in such preparations." After the appointed day, application for licences to possess drugs listed in the Fifth Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, for which no licence is at present needed because the amounts held are less than 1 lb. of any such drug, should be made to the Home Office, E.4 division, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. It is not intended to make a charge for such licences. Applicants should give the name and address of the firm, the substances in respect of which registration is sought, and the address of the premises at which the substances are handled. Orders in Council are being introduced when the new Convention becomes operative and regulations are being simultaneously introduced to deal with the other aspects of the system of control of codeine, ethylmorphine and other substances now included in the Fifth Schedule to the Dangerous Drug Regulations. It is understood that the control will be based upon the production of invoices rather than upon entries in separate registers.

Amendments

Section 2 of the 1964 Act enables the list of controlled substances to be amended by Order in Council, and Section 3 repeals Section 11 of the 1951 Act with effect from the appointed day, as the Single Convention does not require special treatment of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or the ergonine alkaloids of the coca leaf. Section 4 amends Section 4 of the 1951 Act by the addition of poppy straw to Part I of that Act and the substitution of "cannabis" and "cannabis resin" for "Indian hemp and resins obtained from Indian hemp." The requirement

for the use of approved ports for the import or export of Dangerous Drugs coming under Part I of the 1951 Act is abolished by Section 7. The Home Office points out that there is nevertheless no change in practice, as the port will continue to be named in the import and export certificate issued by the Home Office. New offences concerning cannabis and the cannabis plant

MAKER'S CIRCULAR

High Court refuses

THE "warfare by circulars" conducted by two manufacturers over the antibiotic tetracycline (see *C. & D.*, July 11, p. 32), was again mentioned in the High Court, London, on July 8 and 9. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob refused D.D.S.A. Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., York Street, Marylebone, London, W.1, an order for sequestration of Pfizer Corporation property for alleged contempt of court in a circular issued by its subsidiary, Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent. He also refused to grant orders against the Pfizer companies not to publish malicious falsehood. The Pfizer companies denied Messrs. D.D.S.A.'s allegations. The judge said that Pfizer Corporation, which held a patent relating to tetracycline, had commenced proceedings for infringement but had been refused an interim injunction against D.D.S.A., who had applied for a compulsory licence under the patent. It was claimed that the circular gave a misleading picture of the course of the action because there was no reference to Pfizer's application for an injunction or D.D.S.A.'s application for a licence, and it did not say that judgment obtained against an unlicensed supplier of tetracycline was in default of defence. D.D.S.A.'s evidence, said the judge, had failed to disclose that the circular, dated May 1, was one of a series in which Messrs. D.D.S.A.'s subsidiary, Chelsea Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., and the National Pharmaceutical Union had expressed their opinions. Pfizer had clearly stated in a previous circular that the unlicensed supplier, Emmis Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., had submitted to judgment. He could find nothing in the allegations which would lead him to conclude that the proceedings were likely to be affected in any way. Concerning the alleged falsehood, Messrs. D.D.S.A. claimed that the circular gave the inaccurate impression that all their supplies came from Poland. The judge said he was far from satisfied that this statement conveyed any injurious impression. Mr. Frank Goulding (a director, Pfizer, Ltd.), had stated that he believed it to be true at the time and in the light of his explanation it was inconceivable that the inaccurate statement would be repeated. Earlier Mr. Montague Stafford (sales manager, D.D.S.A.) stated in an affidavit: "From about November last year there began to be resistance from retail chemists against purchasing tetracycline and oxytetracycline from D.D.S.A. When questioned, chemists informed me that representatives of Pfizer had called upon them. It had apparently been intimated to them that, if they were to purchase tetracycline or oxytetracycline from D.D.S.A., sup-

plies included in the Act, and persons who knowingly cultivate cannabis become guilty of an offence under the Act, as do occupiers who permit premises to be used for the smoking of cannabis or for dealing in cannabis or cannabis resin. Those who are concerned in the management of any premises used for such purposes are also guilty of an offence.

NOT "CONTEMPT"

sequestration order

plies of other Pfizer drugs and cosmetics might well be cut off and they might have legal proceedings brought against them. I have heard this story from several hundred chemists . . . but not one of them was prepared to make an affidavit deposing to such matters for fear that their business might be damaged as a result." Mr. Goulding stated in an affidavit that representatives of Messrs. Pfizer and its associated companies had not been instructed to make any such statements to chemists, and he knew of no instance in which they had. It was highly unlikely that they would do so on their own initiative, and D.D.S.A. had not

given specific details of a single case. The price difference between D.D.S.A.'s product and Pfizer's was not great. D.D.S.A.'s subsidiary sold 1,000 250-mg. tablets of tetracycline hydrochloride for £43 13s.; Pfizer for £53 9s. 8d. Discounts to wholesalers and direct account retailers were the same. Referring to a statement in the circular that D.D.S.A.'s tetracycline and oxytetracycline was manufactured in Poland, Mr. Goulding said the evidence was that it also came from Italy. He had believed at the time that what he stated was accurate, and he had not intended to mislead chemists. "My intention was to make it clear that the tetracycline concerned had been manufactured abroad by an organisation which had not been licensed by the Pfizer Corporation," stated Mr. Goulding. It was absurd to suggest he was trying to make capital of the fact that the Polish suppliers, Polfa, were from a Communist state.

Messrs. Pfizer were awarded costs in the sequestration application. Other costs are to be costs in the pending action. An application by Messrs. D.D.S.A. that the trial should be deferred until a decision was made on the compulsory licence was adjourned.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS

PROBLEMS in hospital pharmacies were referred to by SIR BARNETT STROSS in two questions addressed to the Minister of Health on July 13. He asked whether the Minister was aware that dispensing for out-patients at the Middlesex hospital had ceased owing to staff shortages, and whether the Minister could give an estimate of the extra annual cost that would be borne by the hospital as a result of dispensing by "outside chemists." MR. BERNARD BRAINE (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health), in a written answer said the dispensary had closed during the previous week and would reopen so soon as possible. If it were closed for a year the extra cost would be about £16,000. SIR BARNETT STROSS then asked the Minister if he was aware of the shortage of hospital pharmacists and the disparity in the remuneration offered for posts in central London, in particular, between pharmacists employed in chemist shops and those in the hospital service and what steps he would take to increase the remuneration of pharmacists to make it commensurate with their training and responsibility. He also wanted to know how many vacancies in the basic grade of hospital pharmacist existed in the London teaching hospitals; what was the total establishment for the grade, and what action the Minister proposed to prevent a total breakdown of the service. MR. BERNARD BRAINE's reply was: "I am aware that there are some shortages of pharmacists, especially in Central London. The London teaching hospitals have no recognised establishment figures, but are seeking to recruit fifty-eight pharmacists in the basic grade. The temporary difficulties that have previously occurred in summer months appear to be more serious this year. Recruitment of pharmacists is a matter for the hospital authorities, and

GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

their salaries are those awarded recently by the Industrial Court after consideration of the rates payable in retail pharmacy."

Amphetamine Drugs

SIR BARNETT JANNER asked the Home Secretary what steps would be taken to warn foreign tourists of the new legislation making it an offence for them to bring into the United Kingdom various amphetamine drugs. MR. C. M. WOODHOUSE (Joint Under-Secretary of State, Home Office), in a written answer on July 13, said that there were practical difficulties but the Home Secretary was considering whether something could be done to give visitors an effective warning.

Clinical Trials

MR. ERIC LUBBOCK asked the Minister of Health what reply he had sent to the letter from the Patients' Association asking that no clinical trial should be conducted by a doctor who was employed by a drug company producing the drug in question. In a written answer on July 10, MR. ANTHONY BARBER (Minister of Health) said he had not yet replied, but would send Mr. Lubbock a copy of his letter when he did so.

Mobile Shops

MR. W. DIGBY asked the Home Secretary on July 9 if he would introduce legislation to regulate the activities of mobile shops in rural areas. MR. C. M. WOODHOUSE replied "Not in the present Session." MR. DIGBY then asked whether the Home Secretary was aware "that, although these mobile shops from the town can be quite useful in rural areas, in some cases they represent unfair competition with village shops, which have become such a feature of every village today?" MR.

WOODHOUSE said, "I am aware that that view and many others are held about this subject, which is difficult and complicated. The Home Secretary is now carrying out a general review of shops legislation in the light of a questionnaire issued earlier this year to all interested organisations."

Resale Prices Bill

The Resale Prices Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on July 9, LORD DRUMALBYN (Minister of State, Board of Trade) said "It does not make sense for dealers to be treated as if they were working on a fixed commission, whether expressed as a percentage or in pounds, shillings and pence. They are independent traders, in competition for custom, one with another, and it is right and proper that in the vast majority of cases that competition should be in price as well as in service."

Sale of Medicines

MR. R. POUNDER asked the Minister of Health on July 6 if he would introduce legislation to restrict the sales of all medicines, including proprietary brands of medicinal products, to pharmacists only. MR. BARBER said the current review of medicines legislation had not so far suggested that so comprehensive a restriction would be in the public interests. MR. POUNDER asked the Minister if he was "aware that there must always be a qualified pharmacist at all times on the premises of any dispensing pharmacy even if he is selling only aspirins or cough mixture, whereas at the same time a supermarket can employ a non-qualified teenage assistant to sell the same articles? When customers go into a supermarket for aspirins or something of that kind it may not necessarily be the article they want. The qualified pharmacist can offer guidance whereas the unqualified assistant cannot always do so." MR. BARBER: "I see the point.... One of the matters being considered in the review is whether the existing restrictions on the sale or supply of medicine needs extending at all, but as far as I understand, the Pharmaceutical Society itself is not pressing for a complete monopoly."

Fluoride Tablets

MR. BERNARD BRAINE (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) in a written answer on July 6 rejected a suggestion by MR. JOHN RANKIN that fluoride tablets should be supplied free on prescription to those who required them.

Neutrogena Soap

MR. T. P. G. KITSON asked the Minister of Health when he intended to arrange for the Standing Joint Committee on Proprietary Preparations to consider whether neutrogena soap should be included on the list of preparations obtainable under the National Health Service. In a written answer on July 14, MR. BRAINE said the Minister would seek the Committee's advice after it had been reconstituted, but regretted that he could not say when it would be able to consider the matter.

Eye Baths

SIR BARNETT JANNER asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the estimated revenue from the purchase tax imposed on eye baths. MR. MAURICE MACMILLAN (Economic Secretary, Treasury) in a written reply on July 14 regretted that there was no separate information about the yield of purchase tax from eye baths.

Summer Time

Approval was given on July 14 to the Summer Time Order, 1964. MR. C. M. WOODHOUSE said that it had been decided to include in the order the periods for some years ahead instead of annually. The periods agreed to were:— March 21 to October 24 in 1965; March 20 to October 23 in 1966, and March 19 to October 22 in 1967.

LEGAL REPORTS

Injunction Effective at Once

THE interlocutory injunction granted to J. R. Geigy, S.A., Basle (C. & D., July 11, p. 32) restraining Inter-Continental Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.2, from infringing a Geigy patent relating to phenylbutazone is not to await the outcome of an appeal. In the High Court at the hearing of the application counsel for Messrs. I.C.P. said: "I would ask whether the injunction be stayed pending an appeal." The reply of Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob was: "No. Certainly not. You can go to the Court of Appeal and ask them, but once I have come to the conclusion that the interests of the plaintiff and the public require the injunction I do not think I could conceivably go back on that."

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

WHIFFEN & SONS, LTD.—Mr. H. J. Kahn and Dr. R. A. Reed have been appointed to the board.

SIMON-CARVES, LTD.—Messrs. G. Cooke and V. Robinson have been appointed directors.

ELI LILLY INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION.—Mr. T. H. Lake (group vice-president), Eli Lilly International Corporation, London area of operations, has been named president of Eli Lilly International Corporation, Indianapolis, U.S.A. Mr. R. S. MacNeill assumes Mr. Lake's former responsibilities.

DOW CHEMICALS, INC.—The company expects sales to be more than \$1,000 millions in 1964 and earnings to reach \$3.10 per share (against \$2.73). Dow has raised its capital spending estimate this year to \$120 millions from the original \$100 millions, which compares with \$82 millions in 1963.

J. A. JOBLING & CO., LTD., Sunderland, have purchased the entire share capital of H. J. Elliott, Ltd., Treforest, Pontypridd, Glam. The new board of directors is Brian H. Turpin (chairman), Stanley H. Elliott (vice-chairman), C. J. Draper, J. Graham, E. L. Harrison, and S. Waring (managing).

UNITED STATES BORAX AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION.—The board has called all of the 112,865 outstanding shares of the 4½ per cent.

cumulative Preferred stock for redemption on September 1, 1964, at \$103.50 per share redemption price. The quarterly dividend of \$1.12½ payable September 1, is the final dividend.

GEORGE SALTER & CO., LTD.—Ordinary dividend is raised from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. for the year and a 5 per cent. capital distribution from the remaining profit on the sale of its Salterpak division is repeated. That profit is not included in the trading results which show a recovery in net profits from £38,287 to £65,539, after tax of £36,149 (credit £6,902).

ROUSSEL—UCLAF.—Net consolidated sales for 1963 rose by 15.3 per cent. to Fr.518.4 millions. Two-thirds of the sales in France were of pharmaceuticals compared with nine-tenths outside France. "Output of therapeutic products had been raised by 250 per cent. in five years," states the annual report. Products launched since 1953 accounted for 80 per cent. of the group's sales. Research expenditure totalled Fr.29 millions.

BARIUM CHEMICALS, LTD.—The members of the board of the new company formed equally by Laporte Chemicals, Ltd., and Imperial Smelting Corporation, to make barium chemicals are: Messrs. B. G. Perry (chairman), F. S. Poole (vice-chairman), D. S. Burwood, J. C. Callow, D. H. Cutler and Dr. F. S. Spring. The senior executives are: Messrs. D. De Rycke (general manager), H. Mills (works manager), J. H. Hill (secretary/chief accountant) and E. H. V. Jorey (sales controller). For the time being the sales office will be at the Luton works of Laporte Chemicals, Ltd.

CUSSONS GROUP, LTD.—Turnover to date shows an increase over the same period of last year, states the chairman (Mr. A. S. Cussons). He adds that it is too early to forecast whether the increase in sales will offset the rising trend in costs of raw materials and components. The outlook for the company is encouraging though future prospects are closely linked with the prosperity of the country as a whole. It is being found increasingly necessary because of a continuation of tariffs and import restrictions, to arrange for the local manufacture of products abroad. At the present time the group's goods are manufactured in sixteen countries. In the year ended March 31, group pre-tax profits were a record at £850,236 (£721,903) and the dividend is raised by 5 per cent. to 52½ per cent. The group has bought a 51 per cent. stake in Richmond Aerosols, Ltd., Winsford, Ches., for £39,908 and has agreed to acquire the balance of the share capital at some future date.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO. and MAX FACTOR & CO.—In the United States American Cyanamid Co. and Max Factor Co. have reached tentative agreement for the merger of Max Factor into Cyanamid. Consummation of the merger is subject to working out terms for a merger agreement and to approval by the boards of directors and stockholders of the respective companies. In a joint statement the companies have said that the basis for the proposed merger is that stockholders of

Max Factor shall receive for each two shares of class A stock or common stock of Max Factor 0.51 share of a new issue of Cyanamid convertible preferred stock and 51/65ths of a share of Cyanamid common stock. The new Cyanamid preferred stock would carry a dividend rate of \$3.75 a year, and each share would be convertible at any time into 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ shares of Cyanamid common stock. The new Cyanamid preferred would be non-redeemable for a period of ten years and redeemable thereafter at \$105 a share.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. J. C. STEELE, M.P.S., has acquired the Teign Pharmacy, 21 Fore Street, Kingsteignton, Devon, from Mr. R. T. Keen, M.P.S., who has retired.

MR. W. B. MUNRO, M.P.S., has transferred his Cadzow Street, Hamilton, Lanarks, business to extended premises at his other pharmacy, 214 Low Waters Road.

PARKER AND SPYVEE, LTD., who have four pharmacies in Grimsby—in Victoria Street, Old Market, Freeman Street and Pasture Street—have been acquired by R. Weston (Chemists), Ltd., Sheffield. They will continue to trade under their old name until the end of the year.

Appointments

G. D. SEARLE & CO., LTD., Lane End Road, High Wycombe, Bucks., have appointed Mr. G. S. Sandles their field sales manager.

LONDON CO-OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, LTD., Maryland Street, London, E.15, have appointed Mr. R. Dixon, their superintendent chemist following the retirement of Mr. H. Warburton.

PERSONALITIES

MR. H. WARBURTON, M.P.S., who was appointed the first superintendent chemist of the London Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., thirty-four years ago, has just retired. After qualifying in 1921 Mr. Warburton worked in pharmacies in the North of England and in London. His first appointment with a Co-operative Society was in 1926, when he was appointed the first superintendent chemist of the Penygraig Industrial Co-operative Society. Two years later he joined the Ten Acres and Stirchley Co-operative Society, from which company he joined the London Co-operative Society when their management committee decided to provide a pharmacy service. His first office, he recalls, was a room in a cottage opposite the central premises in Maryland Street. The first shop that the London Co-operative Chemists acquired was at 38 High Street North, East Ham, a shop which had formerly been owned

by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. Mr. Warburton recalls that the first week's turnover (including optics) was approximately £60. Since then, according to the last balance sheet, turnover of the London Co-operative Chemists has increased to £3 millions a year.

MR. R. DIXON, M.P.S., who has been appointed superintendent chemist of London Co-operative Society Chemists, Ltd. (see above),

was formerly superintendent chemist of the Scunthorpe Co-operative Society. After qualifying from Manchester in 1942 he took up an appointment with the Barrow-in-Furness Co-operative Society.

When in 1945 the Reading Co-operative Society opened a pharmacy service Mr. Dixon moved there. During his tenure at Reading he qualified as an optician and in 1947 became superintendent of the Great Horton Co-operative Society of Bradford. Six years later Mr. Dixon was appointed to a similar position with the Scunthorpe Co-operative Society. During the period of his administration at Scunthorpe that Society opened the largest pharmacy branch in England owned by the Co-operative Movement and sales of the department increased from £100,000 to £300,000 a year.



DEATHS

DAVIES.—On July 1, Miss Eluned Davies, M.P.S., 28 Tregunter Road, London, S.W.10. Miss Davies qualified in 1940.

GERRARD.—Suddenly in hospital on July 5, Mr. Henry Nigel Gerrard, B.Comm., M.Sc., F.P.S., Gorse, Mill Lane, Gayton, Heswall, Cheshire, aged forty-six. Mr. Gerrard qualified in 1950. He joined the staff of the department of pharmacy, Liverpool College of Technology, in 1955, following a period as proprietor of a pharmacy in Wallasey. Mr. T. L. Bowyer (head of the pharmacy department, Liverpool College of Technology) writes: Mr. Gerrard was an enthusiastic colleague who took a keen interest both in research and in the development of pharmaceutics. He published several scientific papers and was the author of a textbook: "The Practice of Modern Pharmacy." Mr. Gerrard was also an examiner in pharmaceutics for the Pharmaceutical Society. A pioneer in disseminating a knowledge of pharmacy and its opportunities, he gave freely of his time in attending careers conventions throughout Merseyside. He was responsible for the production of the departmental brochure "Pharmacy and You," and latterly played a major part in the making of a film to give young people an insight into the training and responsibilities of a pharmacist. Mr. Gerrard will be greatly missed, not only by his

colleagues but also by Liverpool students past and present. A man of integrity, loyalty and great enthusiasm, he never spared himself either in the service of the College or of the students.

HEARD.—On April 17, Mr. Harold Claude Heard, M.P.S., 23 Cotswold Gardens, Hendon Way, London, N.W.2. Mr. Heard qualified in 1919.

HOWARTH.—Recently, Dr. W. O. Howarth (formerly senior lecturer in botany, Manchester University). In 1925 Dr. Howarth was appointed an examiner for the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and continued in that capacity until after his retirement. He was concerned in the successful reissue of Lawson's "Textbook of Botany," which he wrote jointly with the late Dr. L. G. G. Warne. He also collaborated in the production of a "Practical Botany," with separate versions for Britain and the tropics.

VOSPER.—On July 8, Mr. Percy Reginald Vosper, M.P.S., 1 Mid Croft, Ruislip, Middlesex. Mr. Vosper qualified in 1921.

VYNER.—On July 7, Mr. Peter Vyner, M.P.S., 85 Talbot Avenue, Street Lane, Leeds, 17. Mr. Vyner qualified in 1961.

WILDMAN.—On June 12, Mr. Frank Wildman, M.P.S., 53 Bute Avenue, Nottingham. Mr. Wildman qualified in 1919.

SHOPFITTING NOTES

Rented Refrigeration.—Ace Refrigeration, Ltd., 5 Bell Street, Whitchurch, Hants, are introducing with the United Leasing Corporation, Ltd., a scheme to enable shops to obtain commercial refrigeration equipment from the Ace range on lease without any capital outlay. Having decided on the freezer storage equipment he requires, the user has it delivered and installed without any cost to himself. Rent is ordinarily paid monthly over a primary period of five years at a rate to cover the full cost in that period. At the end of the primary period the hirer receives certain financial benefits and may continue to rent the equipment at one-twelfth the previous rental (never more than £15 per annum).

"Waterslide" Transfers.—New alphabet and numeral waterslide transfers marketed by Stable Names, Ltd., 17 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4, under the name Transletters enable signs, notices, instructions, etc., to be made in a few minutes, yet with a truly professional finish. The characters used in the system are self-adhesive. To be applied, they are simply dipped in water and slid off their backing into position. Once all surplus water has been removed, a firm permanent sign results. Transletters may be fixed to virtually any flat, non-porous surface that is free from dirt—painted or plain wood, plastics, glass, tiles, etc. They may be fitted on either side of a window. Where Transletters are exposed to inclement weather, a coat of clear varnish provides added protection. The Transletters are available in red, blue, gold and white, and in gold encased in black, in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3 and 4-in. sizes.



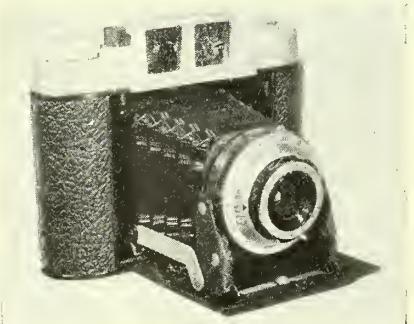
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Disclaimer.—Gevaert, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, understand that some members wish it to be known that the colour film distributed by John Bloom with the Rolls movie kit is *not* Gevacolor.

For Photographic Beginners.—A new book published by the Ansco division, General Aniline and Film Corporation, New York, U.S.A., is intended as an introduction to photography for those who have never done any. "Picture Fun Made Easy" is distributed in Great Britain by David Williams (Ciné Equipment), Ltd., 5 Glasshouse Yard, London, E.C.1.

Competition for Camera Users.—Rank Photographic, Woodger Road, London, W.12, are sponsoring a competition for users of the Japanese Asahi Pentax cameras. All entries from the competition, which runs from July 1 to October 31, are being forwarded to Japan for the Asahi international photographic contest.

Compact Roll-film Camera.—The Photopia 66 camera marketed by Photopia, Ltd., Tunstall Lane, Newcastle, Staffs takes 120 roll film and gives either twelve pictures $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., or six-



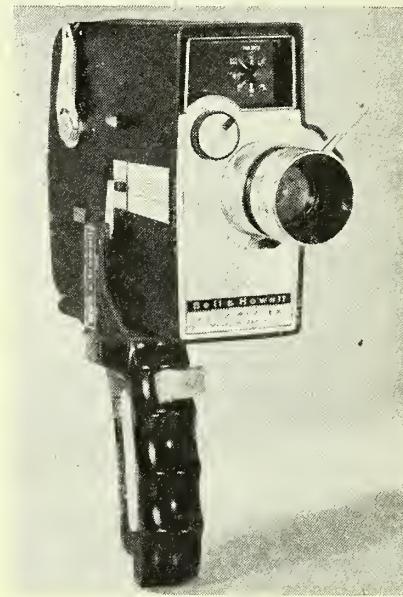
teen pictures $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. x $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. Swing-out spool chambers are fitted for loading. There are two separate viewfinders for each picture size. The camera is of the self-erecting type. The lens is of 80-mm. focal length and can be focused down to five feet. Symbols and distance figures are both provided on the focusing scale. The shutter has one speed of 1/30 sec. and "B" and is synchronised

for flash. Interlocking between shutter release and film wind is provided, and a "ready to fire" indicator is provided showing whether or not the film has been wound on. Lens apertures f/8-f/16 can be selected and there are symbols to suggest the aperture suitable for the weather conditions. The camera is finished in black imitation leather and matt chrome. Its dimensions are approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Half-frame Projectors.—Versions of their Moth and Firefly 2 x 2 in. slide projectors converted to the half-frame (24 x 18-mm.) format are being offered by Rank Photographic, Woodger Road, London, W.12, at the same prices as the current "full-frame" models. Using a modified optical condenser system and a 63-mm. f/2.8 Wray lens, they give a larger and brighter picture than can be obtained when half-frame transparencies are shown on a machine designed for 35-mm. slides. The company state that both projectors can be converted to take 35-mm. slides, and that standard Moth or Firefly projectors can be adapted to the half-frame format by means of a kit comprising a 63-mm. f/2.8 lens, optical condenser and mount.

With Cadmium Sulphide Meter.—What is described as "the first non-interchangeable lens camera to be fitted with a cadmium sulphide exposure meter," is being marketed by Pullin Optical Co., Ltd., Ellis House, Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex. It is the Konica Auto-S—a new 35-mm. "full-frame" camera. The lens is a five-element f/1.9 Hexanon (47-mm. focal length) set in a Copal SVA shutter with speeds from 1 to 1/500 sec.; settings are marked for film speeds from 10 to 200 ASA. The exposure coupling is semi-automatic, and after the shutter speed is set the CdS meter takes over. The camera may also be used on "manual." The dual-range CdS meter operates on a mercury cell housed in the base-plate, and a "high" and "low" switch, situated under the meter window, enables a range of exposure readings to be made. Other features are the "pull-out" lens-hood, leather ever-ready case (with detachable front section), and exposure counter.

"Zoom" Reflex Camera.—Cartridge loading, reflex viewing, cadmium-sulphide exposure control and "zoom" lenses are among the features of the latest Bell & Howell 8-mm. ciné camera—the Autoload zoom reflex—now being distributed by Rank Photographic, Woodger Road, London,



W.12. Film speeds from 5 to 320 ASA may be used, a warning needle appearing in the view-finder if the light is insufficient for adequate exposure. The automatic exposure control may be overridden if required, and a built-in A-to-D conversion filter enables artificial light film to be used outdoors. The eleven-element f/1.8 lens has a focal length variable between 9 and 29 mm., and focuses from 3 ft. to infinity. The eyepiece of the reflex view-finder may be individually adjusted. The governor-controlled motor is controlled by a three-way starting button (down for run (16 frames per second), locked down for continuous run, and up for single shots (used in cartooning and titling). Finish is black crackle enamel and satin chrome. The camera weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and has a precision die-cast body, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high by 5 in. deep.



OUTING TO A FLOATING FAIR: A party of forty photographic dealers, who had accepted an invitation by Pullin Optical Co., Ltd., Ellis House, Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex, to visit the Japan Floating Fair on board the m.s. "Sakura Maru," were conducted to Tilbury by Mr. J. B. Holden (an executive of the company). The makers of Nikon cameras and Nikkor lenses had been chosen to represent the Japanese optical industry alongside the Japanese Camera Industries Association. Pullin dealers from all over Southern England were taken by luxury coach to the ship.

Lightweight Flash Unit.—The Agfaton electronic flash unit is designed to operate direct from the mains supply. Provided with a 16-ft. lead, it has a light output in the colour temperature region of 5500°K and a guide number of 50 using a 50 A.S.A. film (such as Agfacolor CT 18). Other features are a built-in exposure calculator, neon indicator showing state of charge, and open flash button. The flash duration is 1/1000 sec., and the angle of coverage 65°. Recycling time when used on mains is 4 sec. A combined charger and power pack known as the Agfaton-plus is supplied as a separate accessory clipping into the flash lead making the unit independent of mains supply. Makers are Agfa, Ltd., 27 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

SUCRETS

REGD

antiseptic throat lozenges



'Sucrets', the popular, distinctively-flavoured throat lozenges, contain the powerful yet non-irritating antiseptic hexylresorcinol in a boiled sugar base, to bring rapid relief to mild sore throats.

'Sucrets' are individually wrapped; they are packed in vacuum tins, and presented in an attractive counter display unit.

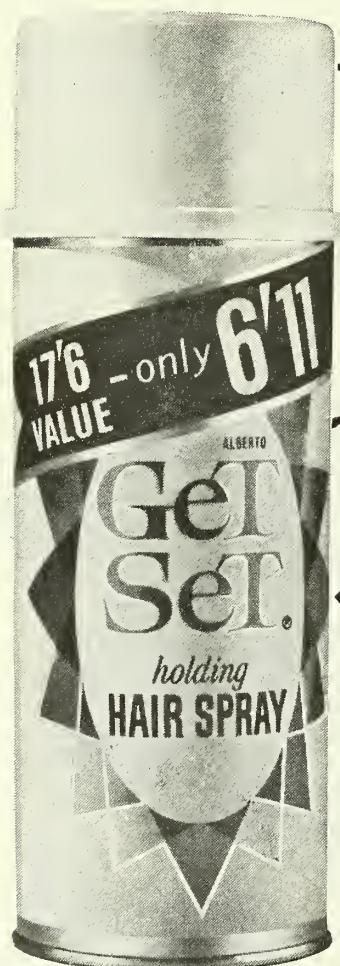
Make sure your stocks of fast-selling 'Sucrets' are adequate, and display 'Sucrets' prominently—the demand is high throughout the year.

Tins of 24 individually-wrapped lozenges in display units of 6 tins. Retail price 2/6d per tin.



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Get Set for giant sales!



GIANT PACKS
NOW ONLY 6/11

GET SET HAIR SPRAY

New Giant 16-oz size
New low price—same high quality

GET SET SETTING LOTION

Same 11-oz Giant size
New low price



GET SET FOR THE BIG DEMAND!

Now GeT SeT brings quality hair products within the reach of the whole market of over 16 million women. At the new prices, your customers are bound to demand GeT SeT.

MORE SALES FOR YOU!

Everything about these Giants must lead to sales! Giant sizes—established quality—budget prices—eye-catching labels. Cash in on this double boost to your sales.

Order Get Set Hair Spray and Setting Lotion now!

LIST PRICE: 47/5 PER DOZEN (EX. P.T.) BOTH PRODUCTS

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Ointment in Capsules. — Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., Columbus House, Wembley Park, Middlesex, offer a new presentation of their local antibiotic Soframycin. Known as Soframycin Dermalents, it consists of capsules each containing 750 mgm. of Soframycin ointment. The pack holds twelve.

In Disposable Syringe. — Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey, announce that their preparation Durabolin (nandrolone phenylpropionate, B.P.) is now available in a disposable syringe to which the trade name Orgaject has been given. The product is ready for immediate use, considerably simplifying the administration of a Durabolin injection. Each Orgaject syringe contains 25 mgm. of Durabolin in 1 ml of oil, and is packed singly in a carton. The new presentation is additional to the existing ampoule and rubber-capped vial presentations.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

For Customers Without Prescriptions. — The Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd., 11 Guilford Street, London, W.C.1, are now offering "Gabail's Formula-2" to meet the requirements of counter customers who are unable to buy elixir Gabail since it became a "prescription only" product. Gabail's formula-2 is in 6-oz. pack only. The original product continues for dispensing purposes, and remains available in the full range of sizes.

"Unbreakable" Giant Pack. — Nicholas Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, have added to their Lifeguard disinfectant



range a new "giant" (20-oz.) pack. Made from lightweight PVC and with new foil label, the pack is claimed the first such container to be successfully issued. It does not shatter if dropped.

FOODS

A U.S. Baby Foods Range Comes to Britain. — Brown & Polson, Ltd., Claygate House, Littleworth Road, Esher, Surrey, have entered into a licensing agreement with the Gerber Products Co. to manufacture the Gerber range of baby-food products and have set up a modern plant at Paisley exclusively to manufacture them. The range comprises cereals, strained and "junior" foods. Initially the Gerber division of Brown & Polson, Ltd., will market four cereals in 8-oz. packets, a wide variety of strained foods in 4½-oz. jars,

and "junior foods" in 7½-oz. jars. Gerber strained and junior foods are packed in vacuum-sealed jars with twist-off lids secured with a safety strap. Test marketing for the range has been carried out in South Wales, and in the Bristol and Kent areas of England.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

A Solution for Sunbathers. — Guerlain, Ltd., 14 Grafton Street, London, W.1, are marketing a new sun preparation, *Fluide Solaire*, claimed to form a



protective and moisturising film on the skin. The colourless, non-greasy product is claimed to encourage "a natural golden tan." It may be used on both the face and body.

Cream Cleanser for Dry Skins. — Anne French moisture cream cleanser, now being marketed by International Chemical Co., Ltd., 12 Chenies Street, London, W.1, "for women who have little time to spend on beauty care" is



claimed a complete beauty treatment in itself. Besides removing make-up quickly and completely, the cleanser is stated to replace lost moisture and soften the skin and underlying tissues. Only one application daily is necessary. The new cleanser, which is issued in a pack similar to that of the company's Immac, replaces the earlier Anne French deep cleansing cream, which is

being discontinued when present stocks have been sold.

Toiletries for Men. — Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal Vale, Manchester, have launched a new range of toiletries for men under the brand name Royal Guard. The range comprises nine standard lines and six gift sets and is being offered exclusively to chemists, department stores and selected hairdressers. The red packs are finished with a high gloss, and every carton and container features a classic eagle-and-crown motif, incorporating a shield, in gold, black and white. All feature a specially prepared perfume for men.

SUNDRIES

Free Package for Better Display. — The Lion hairnets of Robert Shaw & Co., Ltd., Ascot Works, Ascot Road, Nottingham, now include the Lion



Double-9 Slumbernet in transparent envelope printed in white, blue, black and red with an "ace of hearts" theme. The nets are displayed in a "dispenser" pack of 3 doz., similar in front design to the individual envelopes, so that when those are placed in the pack the coloured illustration is revealed through the cut-out heart on the dispenser.

HORTICULTURAL PROPRIETARIES

Plant Growth Regulator Ready Soon. — The results of research on a new compound that could increase food production by regulating the growth of cereal and other food plants were reported at the first European Plant Growth Symposium, Geneva, Switzerland, June 25. Named Cycocel (chemically 2-chloroethyltrimethylammonium chloride) the product was developed at Michigan State University in the United States, and its manufacture has been licensed to American Cyanamid Co. (sponsors of the symposium). The studies reported show that Cycocel may be used to make plants grow shorter and sturdier and to make possible the growing of food crops in lands subject to unpredictable drought conditions, excessive wind storms, high temperatures and unfavourable soil alkalinity. Dr. A. H. Halevy (Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel), reported that test potted bean plants treated with the new agent and then totally deprived of water survived about ten days longer than identical but untreated plants exposed to the same artificial

drought. He suggested that two factors contributed to those results. First, treated plants were smaller so that they required less water; second, transpiration was decreased so that more water

remained for survival. Messrs. Cyanamide state that extensive field and laboratory experiments are continuing and that Cycocel should be commercially available to European farmers within

a year. The compound can be applied as a soil drench, a top dressing or a foliage spray, depending on the crop. Toxicology studies have shown it to be "entirely safe when used as directed."

TRADE NOTES

Discontinued.—G. D. Searle & Co., Ltd., Lane End Road, High Wycombe, Bucks, have discontinued issuing Floraquin powder, Mictine tablets, Mordinine tablets and Rolicton tablets. Credit will be given to retailers for stocks returned by August 1. Floraquin tablets continue to be listed.

New Prices.—Rising costs of fats and oils are given by Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal Vale, Manchester, as causes of price increases for their Imperial Leather and cold-cream soaps from August 1. The new prices are:—Imperial Leather, toilet size, 1s. 1d.; bath size, 1s. 9d.; giant size, 2s. 8d.; cold-cream soap, toilet size, 1s. 3d.; bath size, 1s. 9d.

Change of Manufacturer.—Collar Stick has been acquired by N. Kilvert & Sons, Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester, 17, who are promoting the product regionally. Collar Stick is claimed to "leave a thin, undetectable barrier of wax" on the collar when ironed in. "When the garment is next washed both wax and dirt float out together."

New Tills for Old" Competition.—To celebrate the success of Regna cash registers the directors are offering twenty-five new models in exchange for old Regna machines, on a non-contributory, distributive basis. Every owner of a Regna cash register is given the opportunity to acquire an up-to-date new model. Readers are invited to fill up the entry form obtainable from the company and post it to Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Scientific Glassware Prices Increased.—James A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Sunderland, recently announced price increases for their Pyrex brand industrial, laboratory and scientific glassware, tubing and rod, to take effect with goods dispatched subsequently to July 1. The rises, attributed to a general increase in manufacturing costs, average about 10 per cent, and are their first alterations since 1961. The introduction of new machinery and improved methods of manufacture for certain other products have prevented any change in prices of those.

Nearing Closing Date.—Closing date of the *Rouge Baiser* chemists' assistants' contest, launched in May, is July 31, and the weekend in Paris for the twenty winners begins on September 18, when the party leaves London Airport. They will stay at a hotel in the centre of the city, and plans are being made for them to visit the factory in Courbevoie where the lipsticks are made. At dinner and a cabaret in one of the Paris nightspots they will be the guests of Mme. Baudecroux, head of the House of Baudecroux, who make *le Rouge Baiser*. Warrick Brothers, Ltd., Tile Hill, Coventry, who manufacture *le Rouge Baiser* under licence in this country, are giving a special prize of £100 for any shade name submitted by entrants which they use at any future date.

Statement of Policy.—Jackel & Co., Ltd., Shuna Place, Maryhill, Glasgow, N.W., state that since the beginning of 1964 they have been concentrating more on the distribution of lines on an exclusive basis, either for the northern half or for the whole of Great Britain. The company act in Great Britain as sole distributors for Royal Sweden hair brushes, Proteinail nail hardener, Sweet Sue talcum pads and perfumed sachets, La Cross manicure implements, Julia pine foam and pine-oil bath essences, and Polkris electric feeding-bottle warmer. They recently launched a baby-powder pad and baby nappy rinse (Infanta baby pad and Infanta nappy pure) (see *C. & D.*, June 6, p. 568). They now have representatives covering almost every county in England.

Bonus Offers

CUSSONS, SONS & CO., LTD., Kersal Vale, Manchester. Royal Guard range (after-shave lotion, shaving bowl, lather shave cream, hair cream, talcum powder, toilet soap, aerosol hair dressing, aerosol deodorant and Cologne). Additional introductory discounts of 7½, 10 and 12½ per cent, respectively on three special parcels, each containing bonus stock made up of after-shave lotion, lather shave cream and hair cream in quantities based on the value of each parcel, plus a counter "dispenser" unit and fullcolour showcard. For special window or counter displays retailers will be loaned a three-tiered timber-and-metal display unit.

MERRELL-NATIONAL (LABORATORIES), LTD., 20 Savile Row, London, W.1. Merocets lozenges. Sixteen outers (twelve cartons per outer) invoiced as twelve. Each four outers above that qualifying order invoiced as three. For limited period.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham, Essex. Anthisan cream (25 gm.), Anthical cream (25 gm.) and Avomine tablets (tin of ten). Offer of ten invoiced as nine ends July 31.

A HAIR SPRAY IN PRODUCTION: Fillers and labelers at the Southgate, London, N.14, factory of Nichol Beauty Products, Ltd., 91 Regent Street, London, W.1. In addition to the "Glossy" hair spray seen in the picture the company also produces for retail sale "Silky" crystal-clear hair spray (also in pressurised container); Bio-colour semi-permanent cream lotion hair beauty rinse (in deep auburn, chestnut, apricot brown, auburn, lustre grey and silver grey shades); and a range of three plastic brush rollers in large (red), medium (blue) and small (yellow) sizes for home "professional" hair set.

SAGA OF BOND STREET (Saga (Plastics), Ltd.), 210 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks. Misty LUXURY hair spray [not as previously stated]. Fifteen 8-oz. or fourteen 6-oz. invoiced as twelve respectively.

Information for Manufacturers

Provincial Markets Analysed.—The fifth edition of "Scanning the Provinces" published by Northcliffe Newspapers Group, Ltd., covers industrial and social activities in towns and districts in which the Group publishes newspapers. The aim has been to assist advertisers to assess markets when scheduling provincial schemes. Further details may be obtained from the local officers of the papers or from Carmelite House, London, E.C.4.

Sole Distributors.—Surgicon, Ltd., Tower Works, Birds Royd, Brighouse, Yorkshire, have been appointed sole distributors to hospitals of autoclave filters developed and produced by Dominick Hunter (Engineers), Ltd., East Boldon, co. Durham. Available in two sizes, 10 cu. ft. per minute and 20 c.f.m. rating, the Dominick Hunter autoclave filter has a penetration of considerably less than 0.003 per cent. when tested with methylene blue particles of 0.4 microns mean diameter. The unit itself can be sterilised.

New Water-soluble Herbicide.—Hyvar X-WS bromacil weed killer, a new water-soluble powder, is the second formulation of bromacil to be marketed by Du Pont Co. (United Kingdom, Ltd.), 76 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1, for industrial weed control. It contains 50 per cent. active ingredients. The first, Hyvar X, is a wettable powder containing 80 per cent. of active ingredients. The makers say that 1 lb. of the new product can be dissolved in 1 gall. of water through mechanical or hydraulic agitation and once dissolved requires no further agitation of the spray. Solutions of the new water-soluble herbicide also have wide compatibility with other herbicides for combination treatments.



Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Retrogression

SIR,—I have just been over my N.H.S. figures and the following facts emerge. In 1948, at the commencement of the Welfare State, the average wage for a qualified assistant was £10 a week. Today it is in the region of £30, and overheads, such as new leases, rates, lighting, heating, telephone, not forgetting the professional subscription, have risen in proportion. Oncost was 30 per cent, and dispensing fee was one shilling. Now we have to accept an oncost of less than 14 per cent, and a fee of little over 2s. My figures (referred to above) show that I will be rewarded with the additional sum of 15s. per week less tax. On a visit to my local Electricity Board office this week I noted that the minimum charge for a visit (note, not for performing any work!) is 17s. 6d., yet I may be hauled out of bed to do half an hour or so's work for 1s. 6d. Despite the joy shown at the two Squares and Station Street, Nottingham, this is not progression, or even a maintenance of the *status quo*. It is retrogression with a capital "R." Pharmacy does not need a Mallinson House. What it does need is a Mallinson.

EX CAMERA PRINCIPIS

Infra Dig.

SIR,—I have recently received a circular from a firm of nylon hosiery manufacturers inviting me to stock and sell a popular brand of nylon stockings. The firm supply a counter "merchandiser" free with each initial order. Their propaganda includes a letter of recommendation and a photo of a pharmacist who has had some success with this venture. Is this the way to advance the prestige of retail pharmacy in the eyes of the public? How may pharmacists properly claim the sole right to handle medicines unless and before they put their own house in order. It is to be hoped that one result of the increase in National Health Service remuneration will be a lessening of the tendency for chemists to look for non-pharmaceutical merchandise to sell in order to subsidise N.H.S. dispensing. Chemists should be able to direct their energies more and more to that side of the business for which they have been specifically trained, mainly the dispensing and supply of medicine.

N. H. RADCLIFFE,
Aughton, Ormskirk, Ches

"To Him That Hath . . ."

SIR,—8½d. for the "big shots," the tin-pot tycoons and the "multiples" shareholders, and 2½d. for the little pharmacist who does the job himself! Wotta carve-up! In fact, having in mind the increase in costs since 1961, another cut for the real pharmacist. On July 1 the conference of representatives of Local Pharmaceutical Committees (the Sycophants Society) voted to consolidate that piece of bare-faced piracy. They thus negated the only

decent, altruistic act ever performed by a Minister of Health towards the smaller contractors, namely the introduction of the differential oncost by Enoch Powell, who realised that manufacturers charge much higher prices to the genuine practising pharmacist than to the so-called "efficient" organising types who use unqualified dispensers and seldom see an EC10. We asked for £9 millions and were offered £6 millions. It is intriguing to speculate whether, if we had had the other £3 millions, the parasites would have kept 1s. per script or have given the practising pharmacist threepence.

SOUR GRAPES

Medium of Choice

SIR,—With reference to the letter written by "Jones The Sleuth," under the heading "Up Jenkins!" (C. & D., June 20, p. 616), it would have been impossible for your correspondent to have chosen a more inappropriate pseudonym! "Sleuth" indeed? The solution to the simple problem he poses calls for no involved and complicated thought processes. It is, as a far more renowned sleuth once remarked to an associate, "Elementary, my dear Watson!" The advertiser in question was obviously a person of shrewd intelligence and acute awareness when he chose for his advertising media the *Western Telegraph*—a Pembrokeshire paper with a *National* prestige! There is nothing unusual in high-grade mental migration from the Principality to less enlightened areas, and we in Wales, having always favoured missionary work in underdeveloped countries, would hardly object to exporting our surplus intelligentsia to England.

JONES THE AD
(NOEL A. JONES, *Director of advertising, "WESTERN TELEGRAPH"*)

Fidelity Reciprocated

SIR,—I enclose a copy of a letter which I have sent today to Pfizer, Ltd. May I, through your columns, appeal to all your readers who come within the description in the second paragraph to write to Messrs. Pfizer expressing their opinions on the subject and urging them to abandon their direct-selling activities? In that way a threat to nibble away yet another part of our livelihood may perhaps be frustrated. It has come to my notice that representatives of "The House of Romney" are active in the Merseyside area visiting factory canteens, giving demonstrations and compiling calling lists with a view to selling cosmetics direct to the factory employees in their own homes. This knowledge I received with no little surprise, since (a) I had understood that the Pfizer organisation had, after an experimental period of "direct selling" of cosmetics in another part of the country, decided to abandon the project; (b) such direct selling is more than probably contrary to the interests of Coty (England), Ltd., which company was recently acquired by Messrs. Pfizer; (c) these activities are without doubt contrary to the interests of Coty dealers in the neighbourhood.

Whilst I am aware that you have full liberty to decide your several business policies, I am certain

that you would be wise to consider the damage being done to your goodwill with the cosmetic retailers many of whom are, like myself, Coty dealers and retail pharmacists handling most of the products of your parent and subsidiary concerns. Most retail pharmacists have, as I have, kept faith over recent years with your and similar companies by adamantly refusing to buy tetracycline, corticosteroids and other drugs from the cut-price suppliers. It is not, I think, uncasonable to ask for your reciprocal fidelity in other common fields and as proof of such I look forward to having your assurance that you will abandon your activities in the sphere of direct-selling cosmetics at an early date.

R. C. WILBERFORCE,
New Brighton, Ches

Merger Pros and Cons

SIR,—The board of Unichem, Ltd., understand the reasons which will prompt Mr. W. Talvan Rees to put his motion at the forthcoming annual meeting of the United Chemists' Association, Ltd. (C. & D., July 11, p. 36). Nevertheless they wish it to be known that he is acting quite independently of them.

F. LEWIS WATSON, *Managing director, UNICHEM, LTD., Morden, Surrey*

SIR,—The motives of Mr. W. Talvan Rees in seeking to promote a merger between Ucal and Unichem are undoubtedly sound, if the intention is to provide a nation-wide service freely available to all independent retail pharmacists. But shareholders in Ucal would be well advised to consider carefully before allowing themselves to be swallowed up in an organisation which practises a policy of discrimination between one pharmacist and another. Twice I have been invited by their representatives to join Unichem, and having applied, on each occasion my application has been vetoed by an existing member. Does that make me a "second-class citizen"? While Unichem retains this autocratic attitude it obviously cannot be associated with Ucal, the National Pharmaceutical Union sponsored-products scheme, or any other project designed to benefit independent retail pharmacy as a whole. Is there no way by which the N.P.U. itself can take over both organisations and run them for the benefit of all its members?

A. R. MILES,
Ewell, Surrey

SIR,—I am not a shareholder in Ucal, but I and my company are among their substantial customers. I have felt for a long time that Ucal and Unichem are complementary and should merge into one strong organisation to which the private retail pharmacists should give wholehearted support. £thousands' worth of business must be lost annually to both Ucal and Unichem that could be channelled through such an organisation, the profits being returned to their retailer customers by way of rebates on purchases in addition to the dividends to the shareholders who provide the capital. I have written to Mr. Talvan Rees of Cheltenham indicating that I

support this proposed merger and suggest that some of the shareholders who feel as I do should also write to him so that he may know the full extent of the support for his action.

T. C. SHAW, Woodstock, Oxon

Value of Dispensing Assistants

SIR.—"For the labourer is worthy of his hire" (Luke 10.7). That principle was pronounced by the Bible a long time ago and applies nowadays as much to pharmacists as to their auxiliaries known as "dispensing assistants," about whose value was said, under "Hospital Forum" (C. & D., June 27, p. 652) much that is true and much that is exaggerated. It is true that these auxiliaries are required to support pharmacists by carrying out routine work under supervision, and that these assistants prove usually to be of value, especially when they have had their training in hospital pharmacy and become used to its special requirements. They cannot—all the same—be considered more "indispensable" for the "efficient functioning of the hospital" than other technicians (laboratory technicians, physiotherapists, radiographers, etc.), even if they happen to be—in rare cases—"longer in the service than their chiefs." That suggestion is to my mind one of those outworn slogans that are often used to justify the opinion that practical experience is all that matters, and that "certificates cannot be a substitute." "Willingness to be supervised" cannot be observed generally and as a rule. It is true that "dispensing assistants" deserve to be paid at least the same rate of salary as is applicable to clerical grades, with whose duties "dispensing assistants" are, in fact, often entrusted within hospital pharmacy departments in addition to their technical work. The "stream" to the hospital pharmaceutical service of "raw" pharmacists is neither "continual" nor spectacular because—as everyone knows—the pharmacist's salary and his scandalous "higher qualification allowance" of half the amount of the payment for the "Hall" certificate, has for many years not conformed with Luke, 10.7. "Raw pharmacists" who are hard on "dispensing assistants" will rarely be encountered, owing to the notorious staff shortage, and it seems to me unfair to generalise in this respect. Fairness to whom fairness is due, but no exaggerations, please! They are apt to lead to false conclusions!

C. J. RAWSKI-CONROY, M.Pharm.,
St. Albans, Herts

Appreciated

I would like to express my gratitude for the very useful essential information I have found in both the Quarterly Price List and the Year Book. I could not have managed without them, not forgetting the "taken for granted" weekly journal.—G.C.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In LONDON during February 1,355,815 prescriptions (928,465 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £569,046. Average total cost per prescription was 100.73d. of which fee amounted to 17.12d. and ingredients 82.00d.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Report on the year's work

WHILE in the past the introduction of new treatments only rarely went beyond a marginal variation of established practice, far-ranging new procedures are now commonplace. That view is expressed in a statement "Responsibility in Investigations on Human Subjects," that forms part of the annual report of the Medical Research Council published on July 14 (Cmnd. 2382, H.M. Stationery Office, price 16s. 6d.). The statement, which is intended as a guide on ethics for investigators, is more comprehensive than the Council's 1953 statement on the subject, which dealt only with investigations on patients. The present statement distinguishes between procedures forming part of patient-care and intended to benefit the individual patient, and procedures undertaken either on patients or on healthy subjects for the sole purpose of adding to medical knowledge. Medical attendants are urged to bear in mind individual variability, and to consider likely benefits to patients. A new vaccine, for example, has to be judged on whether it offers any advantage over existing procedures. The report discusses the problem of controls in clinical trials, and the difficulties which may arise where it is undesirable to explain the situation to the patient. The recommendation is made that such trials should always be planned and carried out by a group of investigators and not by individuals.

Where investigations not intended to be of benefit to the individual are concerned, such as determination of the range of a particular abnormality compatible with normal activities and the effects of changing circumstances, the report stresses the necessity of obtaining the consent of the person concerned.

Ethical Problems

An attempt is made to clarify "consent," and the problems of dealing with minors and those with mental afflictions are considered. It is pointed out that the statement is merely a guide to minimum standards of practice and that ultimately the moral responsibility lies upon the investigator.

The report deals with several aspects of medical research in 1962-63, including work on organ transplantations. It has been found possible to induce acceptance of grafts and transplants in animals by injecting the recipient during embryonic life or immediately after birth with living cells from an older animal of the same species. Under certain conditions the recipient accepts grafts from the same donor throughout his life.

One problem that is being studied in this connection may be important to immunology. Among cells with unstable aberrations it is possible to distinguish between those that are likely to be dividing for the first time since the radiation exposure and those that are probably dividing for at least the second time. It has been found that in blood samples taken many years after irradiation, the majority of the lymphocytes with unstable aberrations

appear to be in their first division (provided that they are cultured under carefully controlled conditions). It is said that this discovery provides strong indirect evidence for the existence of a population of lymphocytes with a considerable potential for survival without division and may well provide a rational basis for explaining why the body can resist an infection after an initial illness or the administration of a vaccine.

Inherited Barbiturate Sensitivity

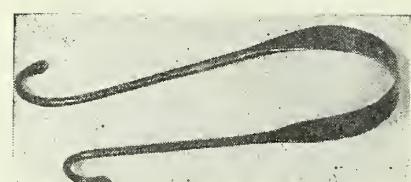
Barbiturates have been found to be dangerous for certain individuals in South Africa who, having a gene that causes a variety of hereditary porphyria, are also sensitive to those drugs. Many deaths are stated to have occurred. Other examples of drug-induced sensitivities with a genetic basis are quoted. The report also states that apart from the purely genetic abnormalities, there are many diseases in which inherited constitution plays some part, for example among the common diseases it has been shown that the incidence of duodenal ulceration is 2.7 times greater in the brothers of patients suffering from this disease than in the general population. It is believed that many different genes are involved and this would explain the varying degrees of susceptibility to a disease found in different people, all the genes being of small effect but additive in their action.

The differing action of dithiocarbamoylhydrazine derivatives in women of different ages is mentioned. They appear to inhibit pituitary activity in women who have reached the menopause but in younger women there are indications that ovulation is inhibited in a manner similar to that of the progestational compounds, by a direct action on the ovary rather than through the pituitary. Clomiphene is mentioned as a potent stimulator of the ovary whose use has made possible the successful treatment of many cases of infertility and irregularities of the menstrual cycle.

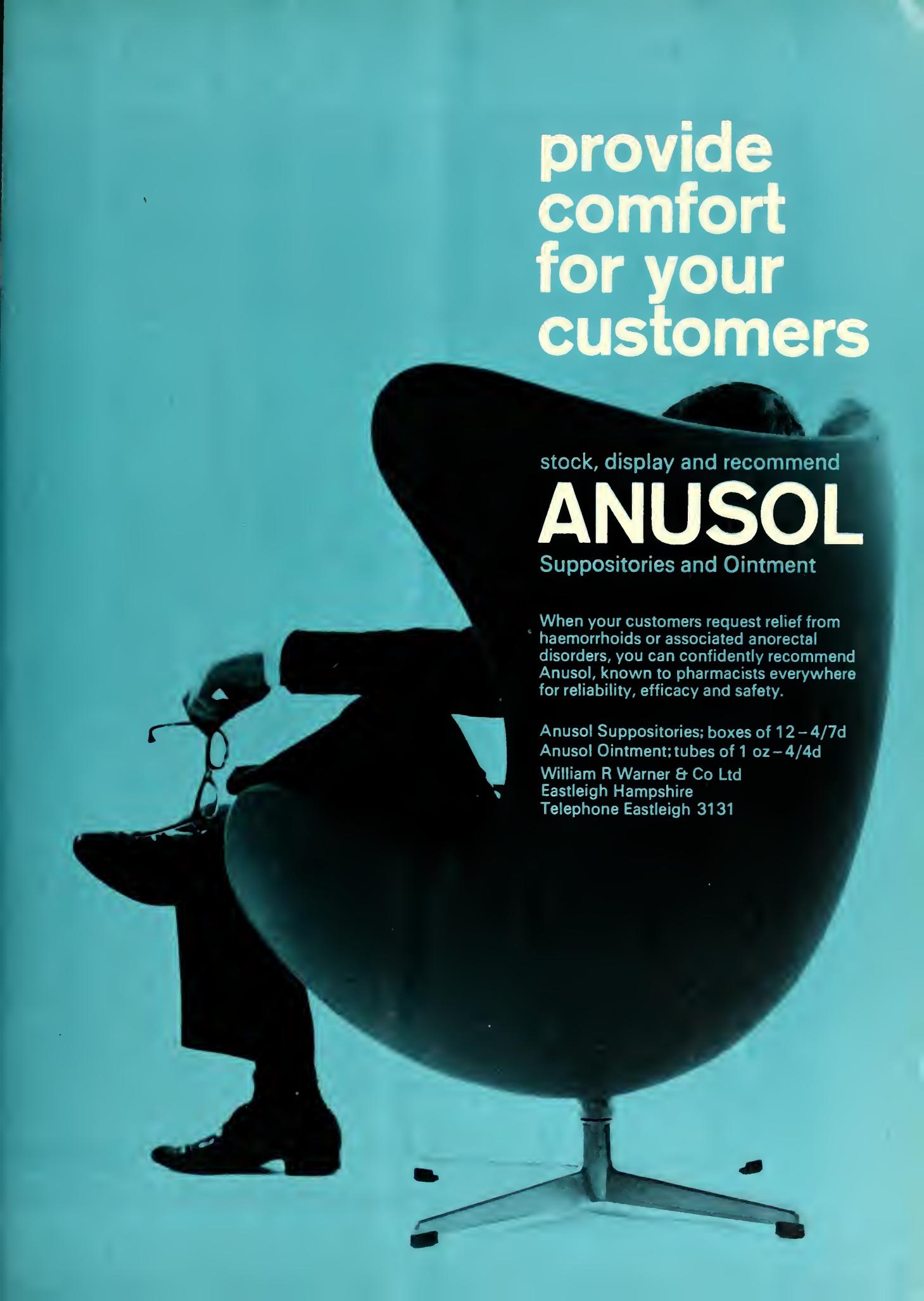
When dealing with the chemotherapy of cancer the report states it seems likely that future important developments will be closely dependent on biochemical research into the basic nature of malignant cells, and will have to await a better understanding of the essential differences between normal cells and cancer cells.

The Council's total expenditure during the year ending March 31, 1963, was £6,743,001 compared with £6,241,712 during the previous financial year.

A Pharmaceutical Bygone



A four inch long silver tongue scraper of about 1800 in the Alton, Hants, museum.



provide
comfort
for your
customers

stock, display and recommend

ANUSOL

Suppositories and Ointment

When your customers request relief from haemorrhoids or associated anorectal disorders, you can confidently recommend Anusol, known to pharmacists everywhere for reliability, efficacy and safety.

Anusol Suppositories; boxes of 12 - 4/7d
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Announcing Bidex dry spray A re
Your first Bidex dry spray will show

Display it prominently. It is worth 9s. 6d. to

It's New!

It's Needed!

It's Advertised!

**It's already a fast seller
on the Continent!**

B* Bidex

dry spray

**Solves woman's
most intimate
hygiene problem with
an entirely New Method**



*tion in intimate Hygiene for Women!
rive FREE on this attractive dispenser
and will build you an entirely new business*

confidential

*our intimate hygiene
problem really solved
by an entirely new method
from the Continent*



*Bidex will be launched
with strong advertising
in the following:-*

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WOMAN'S WEEKLY
WOMAN'S OWN
DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE GUARDIAN
OBSERVER
THE SCOTSMAN
SUNDAY TELEGRAPH
SUNDAY TIMES

FROM YOUR WHOLESALER, or in the case of difficulty write to:
PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE 2

At last woman's most intimate hygiene problem has been solved. Bidex dry spray introduces to Britain an entirely new method from the Continent. Only Bidex dry spray medicates* as it deodorises and delicately refreshes.

Thousands of women can now find blissful extra self-confidence with Bidex.

This is an entirely different product not to be confused with ordinary anti-perspirant deodorants, because Bidex is the only spray specially designed for use in the sensitive area of the vulva. Bidex dry spray alone provides safe and total intimate feminine freshness in the area where tissues are the most tender and delicate.

With each dispenser is a supply of descriptive leaflets. Distribute them to your women customers.

*Only Bidex contains a germicidal agent which attacks the causes of odour.

Bidex

dry spray

Solves Woman's Most Intimate Hygiene Problem
9s. 6d. for more than a month's supply



ARE YOU DISPLAYING S-M-A LIQUID?

S-M-A Liquid is an entirely new concept in infant feeding—a fluid food that's hygienically prepared direct in baby's bottle by simply diluting with water. A *complete* diet needing no supplements, S-M-A Liquid saves busy mothers time and trouble. This unique product, the first of its kind, will create considerable interest in your pharmacy leading to increased sales and increased profits. We're telling midwives and health visitors all about it and in turn they're telling mothers. See that you have stocks to meet demand; recommend S-M-A Liquid and display it on your counter. (Ask your Wyeth representative for one of the attractive showcards featured above.) **The 13 fl. oz. tin (making 26 fl. oz. of prepared feed) sells at 1/9d.**  John Wyeth & Brother Ltd., Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks. *trade marks.



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Productivity Principles Applied

MARKETING is not the sole prerogative of the consumer industries. Its techniques can and should be adopted by even the most technical of industries. That was a central theme at a one-day conference which the British Productivity Council presented in Solihull recently under the title "The Key to Industrial Prosperity." Staged for executives and general management in industry, the symposium had the purpose of carrying forward the aims and objects of the British Productivity Council's work during National Productivity Year. Those present were reminded that the cheering ring in recent public statements regarding Britain's export performance was not wholly justified, considering that in 1955 Great Britain held 22 per cent. of world trade, even though Germany had by that time got into its post-war stride. By 1962 the figure had fallen to 16 per cent., and the situation was not felt to have improved subsequently.

A point emphasised at the conference was the important contribution the small and medium-sized companies could make to Britain's welfare. In 1958 companies of 500 employees or less accounted for 42 per cent. of the labour force and 96 per cent. of all industrial establishments. It could even be argued that companies exporting less than 16 per cent. of their output were failing to pull their weight.

There was a general feeling that manufacturers were ready to spend reasonable sums on product research but only pathetically small amounts on finding out whether their products were really required in the form offered. One stimulating paper read at the conference underlined the simple truth that, no matter how efficient a company may be in other aspects of its business, ultimate success must always depend upon continuing to sell the right products at the right price. "Product complacency" was held to be one of the biggest dangers a company had to guard against. A vital part of successful policy was continuous critical review of the "market suitability" of products.

It will be recalled that one of the arguments of those who wished to enforce the Resale Prices Bill was that the public should be given the opportunity to purchase goods without paying for after-sales service if they did not require it. It was a little surprising, therefore, that, almost at a time when the Bill was being approved in the House of Lords, emphasis was being laid in Solihull on the need for industry to pay greater attention to after-sales reliability and more effective after-sales service.

Perhaps the most important reminder given at the conference was that the customer always has the last word, and that all efforts to increase productivity come to nought unless the final product meets a demand or creates a new field of satisfaction for consumers. The efforts must be shared throughout the whole spectrum of the staff of an organisation from top management to the most junior clerk. That is something that British industry must realise if the country is to ensure an increasing share of the world market. Merely to maintain a level is not progress.

How to Avoid a Hospital Breakdown

THERE are signs, albeit slight, that Whitehall is beginning to realise something is not altogether right in the remuneration of hospital pharmacists, though it is probably much too early to expect any quick action from that quarter. Replying to questions in the House of Commons by Sir Barnett Stross (see p. 53), Mr. Bernard Braine (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) admitted that there were shortages of pharmacists in London teaching hospitals, and said that those hospitals were seeking to recruit fifty-eight pharmacists in the basic grade. He also disclosed that "the temporary difficulties which have previously occurred in summer months appear to be more serious this year." Adhering to precedent and to the strict letter of the law, Mr. Braine advised Sir Barnett Stross that remuneration was a matter for the hospital authorities, and that hospital pharmacists' salaries were those awarded recently by the Industrial Court after consideration of the rates payable in retail pharmacy. That strictly neutral attitude by the Ministry of Health is likely to cause far more difficulties than would arise from an immediate and positive adjustment to the basic problems of recruitment of hospital pharmacists. The awards that have been made by the Industrial Court in respect of hospital pharmacists are unsatisfactory. They fail to hold out the hope of rewards on a par with those of other pharmacists or even with the remuneration offered to less technically equipped members of the hospital service.

Some drastic new feature must appear in this area of hospital pharmacists' salary negotiations, and it must appear quickly. The Minister of Health took a personal interest in the recent negotiations with the chemist contractor representatives. It would be a good thing if he were to take a look at hospital pharmacists' remuneration and concomitant problems. Otherwise the pharmacies planned in his ten-year programmes will fail to function for lack of staff.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY NOT A STORE BUT A SANCTUM

From a column by I. B. in the Observer (1930)

THE foreign chemist has kept . . . a touch of the pedant. He conceals his consulting room (it is hardly a shop), avoiding the corner-site and the electric blaze. This apothecary is not of the market-place, but a member of a learned profession, an august and spectacled counsellor, who must feel all the pride of craft outraged by the English or American drug store, where you may go in for a pill or a gargle and come out loaded with anything from a canteen of cutlery to a gramophone. This summer in Stockholm I noticed with awe and admiration that panelled decorum of the chemist's abode; it was not a store but a *sanctum*.

The centenary of the Alkali Act (it went on the Statute Book in 1863 but took effect the following year) makes timely an examination of the inventive contributions to chemical manufacture made by a pharmacist whose name is more usually linked with soap making.

William Gossage and the Alkali-makers

By M. SCHOFIELD, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

IN the manufacture of soda and soap the year 1864 was noteworthy. For it was in that year that the Alkali Act, projected a year previously, came into force. The Act demanded "the better condensation of the Muriatic Acid evolved in Alkali Works," and required "not less than 95 per cent." of the HCl formed in the Leblanc soda process to be "absorbed to the satisfaction of the Inspector." The need for such a measure was at that time very obvious. The hydrogen chloride evolved in producing sodium sulphate or saltcake from common salt had blasted the countryside near Widnes and St. Helens in Lancashire and Oldbury near Birmingham. Farmers were claiming more in compensation than they gained from farming their land. At Oldbury, where Worcestershire salt was the raw material, the local vicar was awarded £hundreds for damages to his rectory walls, which suffered loss of mortar from corrosion by acid fumes. Yet the remedy had been devised by Gossage twenty-eight years before the Act was enforced, for it was in 1836 the Gossage tower was designed to imprison the HCl in water trickling down in counter-current. Gossage showed equal inventiveness in devising his process for producing caustic soda from sodium carbonate by the use of lime—a process still fully used in 1964. Like other alkali-makers, Gossage made little fortune from the Leblanc process. Financial success came to him from the prosperous soap industry he created. By 1864 he had produced over 250,000 tons of his mottled soap containing sodium silicate as "detergent."

Leblanc committed suicide when he failed to make money out of his salt-to-soda process. English alkali makers persevered with the process, some to become remembered as founders of highly successful industrial concerns. Early in the field was James Muspratt, who operated on Merseyside until the Everton residents moved him on when his fumes destroyed their gardens. Walter Weldon, founder of *Weldon's Journal*, deserted journalism to become a "gifted amateur" in alkali making. And William Gossage, after an apprenticeship at his uncle's pharmacy at Chesterfield, eventually became the most successful figure in chemical industry in his day. While an assistant in the Chesterfield pharmacy Gossage took to reading chemistry textbooks, and when he moved on to Leamington to begin his own business as pharmacist he began also to show interest in manufacturing chemical products. In 1830 he abandoned pharmacy to become chemist to the Stoke Prior Salt and Alkali Works. Six years later, by way of meeting threats from neighbouring property owners, he constructed the first counter-current absorption tower in an old windmill, from which he removed the floors, filled in the windows, packed the tower with brushwood, and let water trickle down over the rising gas. Other alkali manufacturers obstinately ignored the system until decades later.

Other Chemical Pursuits

Gossage was also first to appreciate the need to avoid the waste of manganese dioxide used to prepare chlorine from the alkali-makers' hydrogen chloride, though he was diverted from his idea by pressure of other activities. In 1841 he transferred to Birmingham to take up the manufacture of white lead. Three years later he began smelting copper in South Wales, combining that activity with large-scale smelting and alkali making at Widnes. At Swansea and at

Widnes at a time when sulphur dioxide was an accursed by-product rather than raw material essential to the sulphuric acid industry, he saw the need for absorbing sulphur dioxide fumes from copper pyrites smelting. The St. Helens smelters, like those at Widnes, were then being involved in constant litigation over the sulphurous fumes that were later to be the subject of an extension of the Act.

From 1854 to 1864 the ammonia-soda process was being worked by many British alkali-makers—though at considerable loss—as an alternative to the Leblanc process, the problems of which were finally solved by the Belgian, Ernest Solvay. Gossage, however, was not operating the process (though he had taken out a patent for using ammonium bicarbonate in the production of sodium bicarbonate). His more important patent of the period was that of 1854, for "improvements in certain kinds of soap" by use of "soluble glass" (sodium silicate), which was added as a viscous solution to form soaps "possessing valuable detergent properties independently of the genuine soap." Gossage's mottled soap brought a wide appreciation of compound soaps containing sodium silicate, and won prizes at international exhibitions. He built the largest soap works in Britain and had a fleet of lighters carrying soap and sodium silicate to ocean-going ships exporting from Liverpool and bringing back palm oil, tallow and resin for his soaps. Though his fame and his fortune did not come from pharmacy, there can be no doubt that his pharmaceutical apprenticeship and training provided the foundation for his outstanding success as a chemical industrialist.

NEW BOOKS

The Young Retail Manager

F. LOCK. *Brunswick Press, Ltd.*, Teignmouth, Devon. 7½ x 5 in. Pp. 120. 10s. 6d.

FOLLOWING on from his earlier "Elements of Retailing" and "Organisation of Retailing and Stock Keeping for Seniors," the author in this book sets out to instruct "the new, young shop or departmental store manager." Writing in the same simple style as in the earlier work, he covers stock control from purchase to sale, taking in management responsibilities, staff relationships, office management and business organisation.

Drugs : Actions, Uses and Dosages

H. S. GRAINGER, F.P.S., and F. DUDLEY HART, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Pharmaceutical Press*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. 6½ x 4 in. Pp. viii + 344. 30s.

PREPARED "in the hope that it will be of assistance to medical students and recently qualified doctors," the book presents summaries of the actions, uses and posology of a selection of drugs described in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1963. The monographs have been suitably re-edited and are grouped, so far as possible, according to therapeutic uses. The compilers' aim has been "to present a range of medicaments suitable for the treatment of the ailments most commonly encountered in general practice." Proprietary forms are listed where appropriate. Diagnostic agents, human blood preparations, immunological products and drugs used in dermatology have been disregarded as being too specialised. Prescribers' guides of this type tend, of course, to become out of date on printing, and restriction to B.P.C. monographs has meant the omission of several well established drugs, or classes of drugs such as the semi-synthetic penicillins and aldosterone cyclophosphamide and methyl DOPA.

From APOTHECARY to PHARMACIST : A study of changes of title

T. D. WHITTET, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C.

TITLES USED IN ENGLAND AND WALES. 1. THE APOTHECARIES GAIN A CHARTER

IN Saxon England, and in the early Norman period, there was no difference between physician, apothecary or surgeon—the practitioner, known as a leech, performing the functions of all three. In Norman times the trade in drugs and spices was eventually handled by the mercers (Way & Newman, 1903). The term *mercer* originally meant a merchant in small wares (Gross, 1890).

In the latter part of the twelfth century the trade passed to the pepperers and spicers. The former were first mentioned in a pipe roll in 1179-80 (Thompson, 1914). They were then called an "adulterine gild," that is, one set up without royal licence, being one of nineteen gilds fined for doing so. Matthews (1962) states that the fact that the pepperers were already recognised as a gild shows that they were an organised body, evidently established some time before the year in which they were fined.

Included Under "Spicery"

Both groups of traders dealt in the same type of products, then known as "spicery." The term embraced not only spices, crude drugs and prepared medicines but also a host of other commodities such as sugar, alum and dried fruits (Gross, 1890; Trease, 1957; *Pharm. J.*, 1956). Trease (1957) states that the pepperers, though dealing in many of the same commodities as the spicers, were primarily wholesale merchants and shippers, whilst spicers were concerned with retail sales and the compounding of medicine, roles which they nevertheless sometimes combined with the importing of spicery and the export of British products, even including wool. That may well have been so, but there are many examples of the same person being called pepperer, spicer and apothecary on different occasions.

The following examples come from the hustings rolls of the City of London:—Roll 14, No. 213; Ed 1, A.D. 1284 "Marsilla, dau. of Martin de Waltham, Apothecary" and 14, No. 215 in the same year "Marsilia, dau. of Martin de Wantham, Specarius"; roll 43 No. 62, 1314, 8 Ed II "Simon de Northampton, Pepperer, and Petronilla his wife" and in 1316, 9 Ed II, roll 45, No. 35 "Simon de Northampton, Spicer and (his wife)"; 1312, 5 Ed II roll 41 No. 27 Simon Corp is called pepperer and in No. 38 of the same roll is described as "apothecary"; roll 96, No. 178, 42, Ed III 1368 "Adam de Carlill, Apothecary" and roll 101, No. 91, 47 Ed III 1373 "Adam Carlill, Spicer." Adam Carlill was one of seventeen city aldermen who were at the same time on the livery of the Grocers' Company in 1383 (Source and Course of the Grocers Company). He is sometimes called a grocer (Thrupp 1948). John de Grantham, pepperer, who was mayor of London in 1328, was sometimes referred to in documents as *Ipothecarius* (Power & Postnan, 1933). Many more similar examples could be quoted. Power and Postnan stated that at that time there was little distinction between the titles apothecary, spicer and pepperer.

It seems likely that the apothecaries formed a specialised section of the Pepperers, for in 1312 they are mentioned separately in an entry in the *Liber Horn* which relates the election of a "weigher of the Great Beam" by "honest men of the commonalty, viz., of the trade of Pepperers, Corders (Canevacers or Ropers), Ferriers and Apothecaries, and of divers other trades who used to weigh by aver-deploys, etc."

A list of gilds in 1328 mentioned the apothecaries (Apothecarii) separately but not the pepperers, who may have then been included among the Grossaria (Grocers) in the list.

Ekwall (1951) mentions John de Essex, William le Gras, William de Hoddesdone, Thomas de Waldene, David de Tilleberri and John atte Pole as Wardens of the Apothecaries in the early fourteenth century. That strongly suggests that they had an autonomous gild, even if it were associated with the Pepperers. Thompson (1929) refers to Roger de Frowicke, who was described as "by gild of the apothecaries, a body associated with the Pepperers."

The anonymous author of "Source and Course of the Grocers' Company" gave the following course of events:—"The Grossarius" was already a well known commercial entity in 1310. The pepperers were, many of them, at least, influential citizens. Some of them were grossarii, but whether the Grossarii were, as a body, Pepperers before the Charter of 1318 is uncertain." In 1316 the Pepperers, in concert with the Spicers and Apothecaries, made common regulations for their trade. Riley (1868) quoted the ordinances, and they include several concerning the purity of drugs. A list of twenty-one members is appended to the ordinances; it includes several known to be apothecaries.

"In 1318 the Grossarii, if they were a body distinct from the Pepperers, with whom they seem to have been already connected, rather than to enroll themselves separately. They seem to have absorbed the Pepperers in the enrolment of A.D. 1328, 2. Ed III and left the Apothecaries free" (Author's italics).

The Gild of Pepperers became bankrupt in 1338 during the reign of Edward III, probably being ruined by the exaction of forced loans to enable the King to carry on his wars with France and Scotland.

Grocers, Pepperers and Apothecaries

In 1345 the pepperers united with the spicers to form the Fraternity of St. Anthony. As Corfe (1897) put it "On May 9th, 1345, twenty pepperers of good condition, undaunted by their trade reverses, met to continue their connection as the social and religious Fraternity of St. Anthony, their patron saint." Thompson (1929) says that the fraternity was also called the Pepperers or Easterlings of Soper Lane and the Spicers of the Ward of Chepe. In 1365 we find the gild referred to as "the wardens and surveyors of the mystery of Grossarii, Piperarii and Appoticarii," when they elected John Yonge (Pepperer), warden of the Great Balance. The gild changed its name to the Grocers' Company in 1373, and the apothecaries formed a section of it until they finally seceded in 1617.

Matthews (1961) gives several examples of members of the Grocers' Company whose activities showed that they were practising as apothecaries. One, Robert Donat, was described as grocer, spicer and apothecary on different occasions. He entered the Grocers' Company in 1373. That some of the spicers practised as medical men is shown by the fact that, in 1354, one John the Spicer, was accused of acting as a surgeon in treating the wound of Thomas de Shene, and was alleged to have made it worse through lack of skill (Riley, 1868). Trease (1959) has found that there was an office of Royal Spicer in the reigns of John and Henry III, but that from Edward I the title became Royal Apothecary.

Little has been written about the spicers of the provinces but the writer has found evidence of Spicers' Gilds in Chester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, York and Bristol and there are many examples of individual spicers in numerous towns and cities.

From about the time of Henry VIII there began a long struggle between the apothecaries and the physicians about

the extent to which the former could prescribe for and treat patients as well as dispense medicines and sell drugs. The apothecaries were also discontented at being under the domination of the grocers, whom they regarded as inferior in knowledge and skill, so they made determined efforts to gain their independence. As early as 1447 the apothecaries seem to have formed a separate group in the Grocers' Company, for Corfe (1897) states "1447—the term apothecaries now used by those members of the company who exercise the exclusive right of garbling all drugs, as to their purity and use, etc., in the City of London."

The apothecaries were granted their first charter of incorporation by James I in 1606, but that did not separate them from the grocers. They continued their efforts for full independence and, with the aid of friends at court, obtained a new charter in 1617. It gave them completely independent existence as a City Guild under the title of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London. The Grocers' Company strongly resented the secession of the apothecaries, and made a formal protest to the King, who replied with a humiliating snub, saying "I did myself devise that Corporation (the Apothecaries) and do allow it. The Grocers who complain of it are but traders. The mystery of these apothecaries were belonging to the apothecaries wherein the grocers are unskillful, and therefore I think it fitting they should be a corporation to themselves."

The Charter of the London Apothecaries gave them control of pharmacy in the "City of London, Liberties and Suburbs thereof, and within seven miles of the same city." Not until the Apothecaries' Act of 1815 were their powers extended throughout England and Wales. No doubt many apothecaries who qualified in London settled in the provinces, but the writer has found evidence of apothecaries' guilds in several provincial cities. In some, such as Chester, Shrewsbury, Coventry, Gloucester and Worcester, they were amalgamated with one or more other occupations, such as the mercers or barber-surgeons. In others, like Carlisle and York, they formed part of a larger general merchants' guild. Details of a study of the provincial apothecaries' guilds will be published later. Many provincial apothecaries issued trade tokens bearing the Arms of the London Company. (Whittet, 1964.)

Onward from Galen

★ SULPHURATA HYPEROXYPHENATA FRICIT. ★

EVERY time a pharmacist strikes a match he may take pride that he owes the invention to a fellow pharmacist, John Walker, chemist and druggist, Stockton-on-Tees. Walker conducted experiments which enabled him to introduce the first friction match in 1827. He had been articled to the chief surgeon of Stockton-on-Tees and later served as assistant surgeon, but having an aversion against operative procedures switched to chemistry. Following periods of study in Durham and York, he commenced business as a chemist and druggist at the age of thirty-eight, opening a small shop at 59 High Street, Stockton. In that shop, with its low windows and diamond-shaped panes, he spent the remainder of his working life, and over a period of time carried out research into methods of producing fire quickly. Mixtures of chemical substances were already known which, by explosion, would ignite, but a method was sought whereby the flame could be transmitted to a slow-burning substance such as wood. On one occasion, a match that had been dipped in a lighting mixture accidentally took fire owing to friction with Walker's hearth. Appreciating the significance of the discovery, he commenced to make "friction lights", which at first consisted of splints of cardboard or wood, coated with sulphur and tipped with a mixture of antimony sulphide, potassium chlorate and gum arabic, the sulphur communicating the flame to the wood. Walker's first matches were sold to a Mr. Hixon, on April 7, 1827, the cost of a box of fifty matches being then priced at one

shilling. Each box was supplied with a folded piece of glass paper through which the 3 in. long match was drawn in order to ignite it by abrasive action. The results were a series of minor explosions, showers of sparks and an offensive odour. A flame, however, persisted. During the next two or three years Walker did good business in his friction lights, though, astonishingly enough refused to entertain a patent, considering his invention too trivial. Others were left to exploit the invention on a manufacturing scale. Nevertheless by the time, about two-and-a-half years later, that another person, Isaac Holden, independently arrived at a method of producing sulphur-coated wood splinters, Walker had more than 250 sales of his matches, and over a period of years he made sufficient money from their sale to permit him to retire from business and build himself a larger house near St. Thomas's Square, Stockton. When he died on May 1, 1859, he received the following obituary notice in *THE TIMES*:—
THE INVENTOR OF Lucifer matches, Mr. John Walker, chemist of Stockton, and the original inventor of lucifer matches, died in that town the other day at the age of seventy-eight. According to the local papers the discovery was made by him while experimenting with various chymical substances and for a considerable time he realised a handsome income from the sale of his matches in boxes at 1s. 6d. each. This did not last long. Professor Faraday, being in the North, heard of the invention, and in passing through Stockton obtained a box, which he took with him to London, and adverted to it in one of his lectures. Some thinking minds were set astir by this and the discovery made which has since become world-known.

★ DEVOTED TO DUTY ★

It is not often I am able to attend meetings of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, so I was especially happy that when I was recently in London I was able to see how the new members were shaping. I am pleased to report that they have all made a most promising beginning. All were quick to master the difficult technique of the flag which, at the Wednesday morning public session was "down" for quite a little longer than the five minutes recorded of one recent session. You would have supposed they were all as practised in the procedure as some of their well-established colleagues. When the flag is "up," of course, the Council is "in committee," as the expression goes, meaning much the same as a "committee of the whole House" in Parliamentary parlance. So I must say nothing of what went on during that period. The public session ended at 10.30 and I was naturally asked to leave, but it did not worry me in the least that the session was so short. Did it not demonstrate the streamlined efficiency with which my elected representatives were conducting the affairs of my professional body? Of course I was also excluded from the separate meetings of the various committees on the previous evening. However, from conversation with some who were, and by study of the published report, I formed equally favourable impressions of my representatives. The business of each committee clearly goes through with a commendable unanimity, and little time seems to be dissipated in fruitless discussions on what are, usually, after all, clearcut issues. "*The committee's minutes were received and the recommendations were adopted*" appears in the published report with a regularity that bespeaks the entirely harmonious atmosphere of the proceedings. It was good to learn that the Council was republishing some of its previous statements to members on what their attitude should be in certain difficult situations that are apt to confront them in their everyday practice. Good advice cannot be too often given. And I was most encouraged by the thanks so warmly expressed by some of the committee chairmen to their predecessors in office. Nothing, surely, is so conducive to continuity of policy or so likely to keep Council business free from the disturbing upheavals that are apt to occur in other elected governing bodies. Altogether a most reassuring and rewarding visit to the Metropolis, and I cannot but be delighted that I gave up part of my holiday for it.

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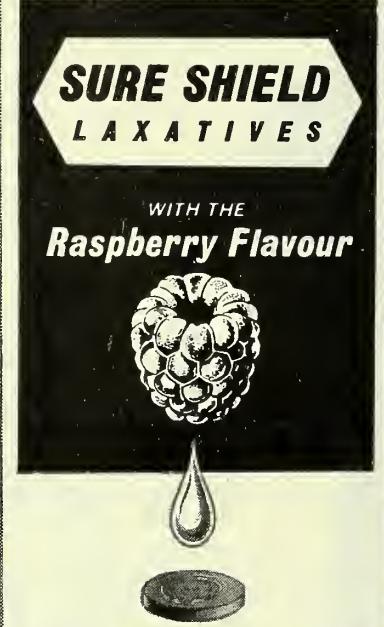
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SURE SHIELD

THE DRUG WORLD IN AMERICA

Bulletin on events and trends in pharmacy, the industry and the Administration.

THE Federal Trade Commission (F.T.C.) plans to take action on advertising for many health products. Among areas the F.T.C. will watch are "dentifrices, diet and health food complex and the slenderising lures dangled before the one-fourth of our population who are overweight," said the chairman of a Senate subcommittee recently. Other targets will be flagrant deception in sales of food, mineral and vitamin preparations.

Warning on Tetracycline

The Food & Drug Administration (FDA), in a letter to all United States manufacturers of the drug, called for added precaution in tetracycline labelling. The expanded labelling requirement is the result of several recently reported cases of fatty metamorphosis of the liver, some of them fatal.

In addition, the American Medical Association (AMA) advised that physicians using the drug (1) refrain from administering large intravenous doses; (2) use it carefully and in greatly reduced dosages in pregnant women and patients with renal disease or azotemia; (3) do not prescribe other hepatotoxic drugs concomitantly. Among the drugs which should not be administered along with tetracycline are erythromycin estolate; triacetyloloamidomycin; chloramphenicol; sulphonamides; aminosalicylic acid; isoniazid; chlorpromazine and other tranquilisers; diphenylhydantoin and other anticonvulsants; cinchophen; phenylbutazone; chlorpropamide; methyltestosterone; phenindione and chlorothiazide.

The F.D.A. are hoping that information about new drug applications, reports on side effects, etc., contraindications, mix-ups, etc., will increasingly be fed into an automated system.

Twenty-three drug companies hold approximately 50 per cent. of all approved new drug applications and most of those manufacturers are using data processing equipment.

Dr. W. Apple (executive director, American Pharmaceutical Association), during a recent congressional subcommittee hearing, said that patients were asking pharmacists to assure them that the drugs which have been prescribed for them are 100 per cent. safe. Dr. Apple then recited all the side effects of an unnamed drug, finally identifying it as—aspirin. He concluded by saying: "The question might well be asked if acetylsalicylic acid had first been discovered yesterday: What scientific evidence would the FDA require and how long would the FDA take to approve a new drug application for aspirin? Are they to be guided by the criterion that Congress and the public holds them responsible to be infallibly correct?"

The industry, however, has won a Federal court suit to prevent the F.D.A. from insisting that the generic name of a drug be used in advertising and on inserts every time the trade name is used. The judge's language now makes

DR. RUDOLF SEIDEN

permissible the use of the generic name only once in an advertisement. The judge stated: "If Congress had meant that the generic name should appear with every mention of the trade name, it could have said so. It has not. It has said only that the generic name must appear prominently."

Drug Safety Regulations

The F.D.A. has issued the final form of its new regulations to require an industry-wide review of the safety and effectiveness of drugs for human use that have been cleared prior to June 20, 1963. The 1962 Kefauver-Harris Drug Amendments, in force since 1963, require that all claims made for new drugs must have sound medical support. The F.D.A. hold that the "grandfather clause" gives the right to make unsupported claims for only two classes of drugs: (1) those on the market before 1938 and therefore exempted from new-drug clearance by the 1938 Act, and (2) those introduced after 1938 which were generally recognised as safe and, therefore, were never required to be cleared as new drugs. The following is a list of the steps to be taken in complying with the regulations:

(1) Within 60 days the firms report to the F.D.A. the approved new drugs which are still on the market and those which have been discontinued or never marketed. If discontinued, the reason for discontinuance is to be given.

(2) Within 120 days the firms report with respect to each drug previously cleared through the new drug and antibiotic procedures and currently being marketed—

- Whether the label, package insert, and other promotional material currently in use offer the drug only for the conditions which were covered by the original new drug application (NDA), antibiotic submission, or any approved supplement.
- If claims are being made which were not in the original NDA, the firm must submit the scientific or other data relied upon by it to support the new claims.
- Whether the current promotional material, including both advertising and labelling, includes any claims which are not fairly supported by the clinical experience which has come to the attention of the firm, and whether any side effects, contraindications, or untoward reactions which may have been due to the drug and which are not adequately covered in the current labelling and advertising have come to the firm's attention.
- What the firm plans to do about either discontinuing or obtaining acceptance of unapproved claims and revising the promotional literature to include any side effects, contraindications, and warnings that have been shown to be needed by clinical experience.
- Whether there have been any mix-ups in the composition or label-

ling, or any bacteriological problem, or significant chemical, physical or other change, or failure of any batch to meet specification during the last two years.

(3) Beginning in one year, annual reports are required to be filed on each approved new drug, giving any changes or additions to the information previously submitted. The reports are due on the anniversary date of the approval of the drug. The review of clinical experience for effectiveness, side effects, injury, toxicity, sensitivity reaction, or any unexpected incidence of severity thereof, is required to cover the entire period of marketing of the drug reported on, going as far back as 1938 for some drugs. (But information already submitted need not be re-submitted, the purpose being to require up-dating of the adverse-effect information and the claims.)

New Drugs Under Test

Professor M. D. Gates, jun., University of Rochester, N.Y., reports that a newly synthesised compound, N-cyclopropylmethylmorphinan, named cyclorphan, at a dose of 0.5 mgm. produces an analgesia superior to that produced by 10 mgm. of morphine. Minor side-effects occurred only infrequently, and the drug was well tolerated.

16-a METHYL DICHLORISONE is ten times as potent as dichlorisone. Doses of 20-40 mgm. are given for the treatment of baldness (Schering).

a-ALLYLPHENETHYLAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE, closely related to *d*-amphetamine, is said to significantly increase the pain threshold without undesirable side effects (National Drug).

AMANTADINE HYDROCHLORIDE, synthesised by chemists of the Du Pont Co., Wilmington, Del., was 75 per cent. effective in protecting volunteers, all prison inmates, against an epidemic of Asian 'flu' a year ago. Dr. Herman Wendel told the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology at their 1964 meeting in Chicago, recently. The drug did not work against the 'flu' virus. Instead, it seemed to work by preventing the viruses from getting into body cells, said Dr. C. E. Hoffman, one of the research workers.

DECLINAX, an antihypertensive agent was given to thirty-one patients in doses of 40-100 mgm. daily; eighteen demonstrated excellent response, seven a good response and six a poor response (Roche).

DON, or 6-diazo-5-oxo-L-norleucine (Parke-Davis).

HYAMATE BURAMATE is used, together with ACTH, as an anti-epileptic drug in the therapy of infantile myoclonic seizures and petitmal epilepsy (Xtrium Labs.).

KEFLIN, the sodium salt of 7-(thiophene-2-acetamido)cephalosporanic acid, a broad spectrum antibiotic used to treat infants (Lilly).

LYOSTAPHIN, an enzyme with lytic action against 200 strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* (Mead Johnson).

TRIMETHYLMAMMONIUMCAPROYL - CHOLINE, a muscle relaxant with neuromuscular effects similar to those of succinylcholine. However, in contrast to succinylcholine, the breakdown products are said to have no significant neuromuscular blocking effect (Riker).

IRISH DRUG ASSOCIATION

Price cutting debated at annual meeting

CONCERN at the manner in which much of pharmacists' counter trade had been lost to supermarkets and cut-price shops was expressed at the annual meeting of the Irish Drug Association in Dublin on June 29. Suggestions were put forward that pharmacists should set up a manufacturing business or form a Co-operative society to enable them to purchase supplies at competitive prices.

In his presidential address, Mr. A. Thornton recalled that on November 1, 1963, the Fair Trading rules had become operative, and that, while not statutory, they would be made so if not generally observed. He appealed to members to bear that in mind. Because the Fair Trade Commission held the Turnover Tax scale suggested by the committee to be a restrictive practice, the scale card issued by the Association to pharmacists in 1963 had been withdrawn. The operation of the tax was another burden on retailers, he commented. An extra impost on members was the increased wages granted to employees in February. "With cut prices on many of the lines sold by chemists," said the president, "and with manufacturers fixing retail profits and prices in order to get some compensation to meet those increased wages the professional fee is now recommended at 3s. 6d." He appealed to all members to charge the new fee. Discussions on the Mother and Child Services were now pending with the Department of Health from which the committee was seeking a better price for the maternity pack, a professional fee, and payment to members for operating the pricing bureau. The committee felt there were now better prospects of progress in negotiation on the Health Services. Of two proposals put at a recent delegate meeting, the first (that the Association's rules should be changed) was now being studied by the Association's legal advisers; the second (a proposal to appoint an organiser or marketing executive) had been adopted by the committee. An increased annual subscription would be needed to cover the cost. The committee continued to maintain contact with the various pharmaceutical organisations and the Association was affiliated to the newly formed Irish Pharmaceutical Association. The committee recommended that the new Irish Chemists' Cosmetic Association should be fully supported.

THE PRESIDENT added that the Association was in process of finalising terms and conditions for the supply of Ruelene and Dyvon, and hoped to come to an understanding with manufacturers regarding veterinary supplies. He thought that trading stamps would not make headway among chemists if chemists remained firm and did not issue them.

Caution

Various discount schemes were begun from time to time, but members were sensible and did not allow them to cause great damage. Having

appealed to members to maintain the present price-coding arrangements, he congratulated the Association's staff on having loyally executed the work of the organisation.

A Loyal Membership

The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. D. MURPHY, Dublin, who said the Association was to be congratulated on the loyalty of its members. He could not understand why some members were still reluctant to implement the dispensing fee. A loss of £916 on the year's activities, against a profit of £58 on the previous year, was disclosed in the report of THE TREASURER (Mr. P. McAuliffe). Income had been reduced because the annual Index List had not been issued during the year, with a consequent loss of advertising revenue, but that would be righted in 1964-65. Another reason for the deficit had been a slight fall in members' subscriptions as the running of shops by widows and members of the families of deceased pharmacists was forbidden under the new Pharmacy Act. There had also been a fall in the sales of the price list. The engagement of an organiser made an increase in the annual subscription inevitable. There were hopes that payment would be received for pricing prescriptions (previously done gratuitously by members). Mr. McAuliffe paid tribute to the work of the outgoing president and vice-president, and said he was glad to have been associated with them in their efforts to improve the lot of pharmacists. Proposing adoption of the report Mr. P. A. BRADY said it was obvious the present annual subscription was inadequate. It would have to be increased considerably if an organiser were to be appointed. He associated himself with the tributes to Messrs. Thornton and Ferguson, and congratulated the newly elected members. Mr. A. HURSON, seconding, asked that members should be kept fully informed of developments in all activities during what promised to be a difficult year financially. Mr. T. R. MILLER said that, while the prospect of increased expenditure was not attractive, the pricing of prescriptions for the Department meant that pharmacists were paying a staff to do the work of the Department. To bring out a price list every month would, he suggested, eliminate much confusion and do away with delays. THE PRESIDENT said that that question had been considered but had been turned down on the grounds of the extra labour involved and the extra cost in postage. Mr. MILLER—"Mims comes every month; they pay the post and make a profit." There were at least twenty times the number of items on the official list compared with Mims, pointed out Mr. McAULIFFE. A plea for improved salaries for the Association's staff was put in by Mr. F. McMAHON, who considered that the appointment of the new organiser could not, on account of cost, be justified.

MR. M. COSTELLO suggested that the reasons for appointing an organiser should be explained to the meeting, and MR. P. M. GUERIN, Roscommon, said the appointment had first been mooted by the Midlands' Pharmacy Association, all other local associations approving the idea. "We felt pharmacy needed a tonic, and to break from any insular outlook it was felt that somebody outside pharmacy, conversant with modern merchandising techniques, would be the most suitable."

The new organiser might be able to persuade pharmacists that it was necessary to charge the new prescription fee which at present, it seemed, was not being charged by more than 50 per cent. of members. A number of other urgent matters needed attention, and he did not see why the annual subscription should not be £10 10s. if that would ensure a better future. Pharmacists should forget about trading, urged MR. MILLER. They were giving a professional service and should charge for it as did all the other professions. He hoped the new committee would give serious consideration to the matter because young men coming from the University would be looking for better than present fees. Speaking in favour of a non-pharmacist organiser, MR. P. O'BRIAIN said he did not think the image of the I.D.A. was good in all parts of the country. At present it was difficult for the average member to know what was happening in pharmacy. Pharmacists should come together and set up a manufacturing industry, confining its products to shareholders, he urged. In the past, pharmacists had been used by certain manufacturers to popularise their products and no longer consulted when those products were established on the market. It was now time for pharmacists to establish a properly run factory of their own, ejecting any shareholders who did not comply with the regulations. MR. O'NEILL said he understood that they had something similar in mind in Ulster, three products being mentioned.

Pharmacists in Manufacture?

MR. O'BRIAIN said that if all interested pharmacists subscribed to establish a small manufacturing concern and gave prominence to its products, much price-cutting would be counteracted.

"That would involve a heavy capital outlay," objected THE PRESIDENT. "We would be competing against concerns able to spend vast sums on advertising." MR. McMAHON said chemists were their own worst enemies, buying from manufacturers who did not restrict their sales to chemists merely to obtain better discounts. Current exhortations by the Minister of Finance to increase output showed that it was useless to "dabble in manufacturing."

MR. S. CONWAY noted that the Pharmaceutical Society was a statutory body set up by the State to look after the interests of the people. There was nobody looking after pharmacists' pro-

fessional interests. MR. MILLER replied that the I.D.A. should look after them. Things were getting worse from both professional and trading points of view thought MR. J. P. BURKE. If the present trend continued, they would be in a sorry state in ten years' time. There must be a new approach and he deplored that they had so far existed as a group of individuals. The time had come to present themselves to the public in a new light, selling their professional side. They must face people and Government if they were to continue. He did not agree that the organiser ought not to be a chemist, but such an organiser was the only hope they had.

The need for a strict ethical standard among members was emphasised by THE PRESIDENT. He put his faith in the new university students who would, he said, be more conscious of their professional status. The professional aspect was being lost sight of, and until members come to maintain it strictly they would have continuous trouble. MR. CONWAY contended that it was necessary to subsidise with counter sales, and if pharmacists engaged in a bit of price-cutting to attract custom, who was to blame them? "Rubbish," said THE PRESIDENT. If pharmacists could be assured of a living without counter work, returned MR. BURKE, there would be no price-cutting, but they had reached a stage at which counter work was subsidising professional pharmacy. They had allowed the Government and every other institution to make inroads upon them. He had no objection to anyone competing with supermarkets, but such persons should not act contrary to the professional regulations.

To Prove Pharmacy a Profession

MR. BURKE said their professional image was subjective, not objective. They had to prove themselves a profession, since society did not judge them by court standards. The fact that they had to go to court to get the recognition disproved their claim. MR. MILLER retorted that professionalism was a frame of mind. THE PRESIDENT told MR. R. DEEVY, who asked if the Association had any means of penalising members who engaged in price-cutting, that that was not possible. They would need water-tight evidence, otherwise they would themselves be open to a court action. If the future was to improve, it would be through establishing in members' minds a higher standard of conduct. MR. TOBIN suggested that the domestic rather than the public image should be their primary concern. That they had devalued themselves was evident from members' diffidence in charging the new professional fee. They did not appreciate their value to the community and the first thing students should be taught was to appreciate the noble service they were rendering. If the cost of establishing their own manufacturing plant was prohibitive, perhaps they could ask manufacturers to produce a series of products at prices that would enable pharmacists to compete with cut-price shops. MR. GUERIN said the new committee had been elected on a

74 per cent. vote. He urged the new members to take note of what was being said. One of the first things they should tackle was relations with veterinary surgeons and doctors. They should also contact manufacturers about distribution.

Turnover Tax Problems

Answering MR. M. SHANNON, THE PRESIDENT said that strong representations had been made in favour of exemptions from the turnover tax on professional fees, but all had been turned down. THE PRESIDENT said there was no information at present about arrangements for dispensing. MR. SHANNON understood that opticians' services had been exempted from the tax, and suggested that the Association should press its case. THE PRESIDENT said he could see no new means of persuading the authorities. The different treatment of pharmaceutical and veterinary items by the Revenue Commissioners was remarked on by MR. M. COSTELLO, who said it was disgraceful that people should have to pay tax on medical prescriptions, baby foods, etc. DR. W. E. BOLES commented on pharmacists' declining share of foods and accessory lines over the past ten years. Pharmacists depended to some extent on trading, and if necessary the Association should delete certain lines from its list. A meeting with wholesalers to see if they would accept a smaller profit was suggested by MR. D. MURPHY. Pharmacists themselves might also be prepared to accept smaller profits in order to compete with price-cutting, he thought. Mr. Murphy's view was endorsed by MR. MCMAHON. MR. M. BROWNE wanted to dispel an impression that Dublin pharmacists were advocating price-cutting; they favoured some form of price-reduction under I.D.A. control. Speaking in favour of some lines being struck off the list, MR. J. A. HURSON said that in Dublin pharmacists had completely lost some lines. MR. D. O'SULLIVAN wished to see chemists competing not against each other, but against the supermarkets. He would be prepared to reduce profits if products were taken off the list, but that would lead to price cutting among chemists. Removing items from the list would lead to a "rat race," said MR. P. KILGARRIFF, who suggested they might experiment with a "gimmick" line—charging so much for a particular item. He advocated forming an Irish pharmaceutical chemists' Co-operative society, which, he said, would become inevitable. Support by MR. P. J. CAHILL for the deleting of certain items from the Association's list brought the reply from THE PRESIDENT that members not adjacent to cut-price shops would not welcome that. The greatest danger, said MR. A. HENNESSY, lay in the fact that if members voluntarily accepted lower profits the Association's value as a negotiating body would be gone. After fighting all their lives for better discounts were their efforts now to be discarded? he asked. MR. J. McGARRY urged chemists to move with the times. What was the use of a thirty-three and one-third per cent. profit if the goods could not be sold? he asked. Experi-

ence showed that, by reducing a product in price and attracting customers, chemists could sell other lines at standard prices. That argument was disputed by THE PRESIDENT, who said it was the negation of the Association's policy. He cited an experience in price-cutting on veterinary products, not by a grocer, but by a fellow pharmacist. MR. McGARRY said chemists were being forced into such practices because groceries and supermarkets were allowed to sell those commodities and would try to capture trade in them. DR. BOLES thought that local agreement might be arranged among neighbouring chemists through local committees. The possibility of introducing a "loss leader" for a given period was worth considering, said MR. BRADY. MR. O'BRIAIN said the solution lay in a pharmacists' Co-operative, which could buy in large quantities and supply at the right price to the chemist. A survey could be carried out to see what capital could be obtained, said THE PRESIDENT. It was agreed to refer the problem to the new committee.

On the motion of Mr. M. Costello, seconded by Mr. W. Dalton, Miss McNamara was unanimously re-appointed auditor.

On the motion of Mr. A. Hennessy, seconded by Mr. O'Neill, Messrs. P. A. Brady, D. Woulfe and L. Smith were appointed trustees.

EXPANSION PLANS

A FIFTY per cent. increase in production capacity for Lundia hardwood shop display shelving is being carried out in two phases at the Kidbrooke, London, factory of Remploy, Ltd. (the national organisation for the employment of the severely disabled). The first phase, representing an increase of 25 per cent., was completed recently, and the remaining expansion takes place next year. The company state that, with the first phase completed, delivery period on all hardwood items has been reduced to two weeks.

PRESENT polymerisation capacity at Barry, South Wales, of British Geon, Ltd., which was recently increased to 70,000 tons a year is being increased to 90,000 tons by the first half of 1965, and plans for still further increases are expected to be announced before the end of the year. At present the acetylene used for making vinyl chloride monomer for the polymer at Barry is produced from calcium carbide made by Distillers Co., Ltd. New processes now enable acetylene to be produced more cheaply from oil. In 1961 Messrs. British Geon changed its method of monomer production to a "balanced route" (source of half the hydrocarbon switched from carbide acetylene to petrochemical ethylene via the intermediate production of ethylene dichloride). In future, whilst retaining the balanced route, the company is replacing the remaining carbide-based acetylene with acetylene produced from petroleum naphtha, and a large new unit for that purpose is being built at Barry. The decision to use oil as the raw material for acetylene will mean the end in two years' time of carbide manufacture by Distillers Co. at its Kenfig factory in South Wales.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JULY 15: Prices of new crops this year appear to be slower in establishing themselves than in previous years, possibly due to the lack of speculative buying. Meanwhile business in CRUDE DRUGS remains dull with post orders and deliveries of samples to the provinces badly affected by the dispute between postmen and the Post Office which flared up on July 10.

Although Aleppy CARDAMOMS were quoted at over 10s. per lb. for shipment there were spot holders anxious to do business at 9s. 6d. COCHINEAL remained a firm market although there were spot supplies being offered of both grades of Canary Isles. GENTIAN ROOT was firmer as was new crop ERGOT. American LOBELIA appeared to have been cleared on the spot and the market was bare except for some Continental material. Brazilian MENTHOL held steady at the advanced prices noted last week. East Indian NUTMEGS were slightly firmer for shipment.

The only important change among ESSENTIAL OILS was a further reduction in Formosan CITRONELLA; prices at origin were down by three-halfpence per lb. and spot by fourpence-halfpenny. Penang PATCHOULI was one shilling per lb. dearer in both positions but Chinese ANISE was reduced by threepence on the spot.

MERCURY reached £95 per flask (a rise of £3). The increase together with a previous one of £2 would seem to be sufficient to indicate higher rates for MERCURIALS in the near future. After stable prices for many years BISMUTH METAL rose by one shilling per lb. to a new level of 17s. Again the rise may have an effect on some of the bismuth salts before long.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE. — Crystals, one-cwt. lots, 2s. 10d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.

ADRENALINE. — (Per gm.). Synthetic B.P., 1-kilo lots, 11d.; 500 gm., 1s. 1d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 7½d.; 500 gm., 9d.

ALOIN. — Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 34s. per lb.

AMIDOPRYRIN. — Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5-cwt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

AMYLOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 74s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots. SODIUM is 10s. per kilo more.

ANTIMONY SALTS. — CHLORIDE, SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 5s. 7d. per kilo; FLAKE, 14s. 4d. kilo.

ATROPINE. — Per oz. for 16-oz. lots: ALKALOID and METHONITRATE, 39s.; METHYLBROMIDE, 38s. 6d.; SULPHATE, 34s. (1, 18s. for 1-kilo).

BARBITONE. — SODIUM derivative is 58s. 3d. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

BARIUM SULPHATE. — B.P., 50-kilo lots, 3s. 9½d. per kilo.

BENZYL BENZOATE. — B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 6d. per lb.

BISMUTH SALTS. — Prices (per kilo):

Quantity	5 or	12.5	50	250
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CARBONATE	45 3	44 0	43 0	
CITRATE	50 0	—	—	
OXIDE*	60 6	—	—	
SALICYLATE	44 6	43 6	—	
SUBGALLATE	43 6	42 6	—	
SUBNITRATE	40 9	39 8	38 8	

*12.5 kilo lots.

BORAX. — B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards: Granular, £54 10s.; crystals, £58; powder, £59; extra fine powder, £60 per ton, all in hessian sacks. Less £1 for paper bags. Commercial from £44 10s. to £51 per ton as to type and packing. Anhydrous borax is £60 per ton in hessian bags or £59 in paper bags; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharges for small quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 10 cwt., 2s. per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 4s.; 1 to 4 cwt., 8s.

BORIC ACID. — B.P. grade in 1 ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

BROMIDES. — Crystals (per lb.): —

	1 cwt.	5 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.
POTASSIUM	2 6	2 5
SODIUM	2 6	2 5
AMMONIUM	2 10	2 8½

Powder is three-halfpence per lb. more, packages free, carriage paid terms.

BRUCINE. — In 1,000-oz. lots, ALKALOID is 16s. per oz. and SULPHATE, 13s. 6d. per oz.

BUTOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 80s. per kilo for 25-kilo lots and over.

CALAMINE. — Five-cwt. lots, 1s. 11d. per lb.; 1-ton, 1s. 9½d.

CHLOROCRESOL. — Pharmaceutical quality, 7s. 7d. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

CHLOROFORM. — 35-litre lots in winches, B.P., 11s. 5½d. per litre; in drums, 10s. 7d.; 175-litre lots, 11s. and 10s. 1½d.

CHLOROXYLENOL. — B.P.C., 5s. 8d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5s. 3d. per lb. for 1-ton lots.

COCAINE. — 35-oz. lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 105s. per oz.; ALKALOID, 115s. per oz. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

CRESOL. — B.P. quality, 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gall. lots.

CYCLOBARBITONE. — Under 25 kilos: B.P., 73s. per kilo. CALCIUM, 80s. per kilo.

EMETINE. — One-kilo lots. HYDROCHLORIDE, 11,431s. per kilo. — BISMUTH IODIDE, 4,952s. per kilo.

EPHEDRINE. — ALKALOID nominally 6s. 6d. per oz. SULPHATE, 4s. 6d. and HYDROCHLORIDE, 3s. 4d. per oz. Scarce.

ERGOMETRINE. — MALEATE, B.P., 144s. per gm. for 20-gm. lots; TARTRATE, 27s. 6d. per gm. for 10-gm. lots.

ERGOTOXINE. — ETHANESULPHONATE, 10-gm. lots, B.P. '32. 60s. per gm. B.P.C. '49, 72s. 6d.

GUAIACOLS. — LIQUID B.P.C., 16s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HEXAMINE. — B.P., 1s. 6d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. bags. Technical is 1s. 5d. per lb.

HEXAMINE MANDELATE. — 50-kilo lots, 28s. 6d. per kilo; 1,000 kilos, 25s.

HEXOBARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots or over, 115s. per kilo.

HOMATROPINE. — 16-oz. lots (per oz.): ALKALOID, 30s. 6d.; HYDROBROMIDE,

24s. 6d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 28s. 6d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 25s. 6d. 1-oz. rates are 1s. 6d. per oz. above those rates.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE. — Per oz. 102s. and per kilo, 3,419s.

METHYL PHENOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 78s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

NARCOTINE. — ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 12s. 6d. per oz. (440s. 6d. kilo) for under 25-oz. lots.

OPIATES. — Home trade prices (per oz.) subject to D.D.A. Regulations: —

	35 oz. and over	Under 35 oz.
	s. d.	s. d.
CODEINE	54 0	55 0
ALKALOID	47 3	48 3
HYDROCHLORIDE	41 0	42 0
SULPHATE	47 3	48 3
MORPHINE		
ACETATE	50 0	51 0
ALKALOID	61 3	62 3
HYDROCHLORIDE	50 0	51 0
SULPHATE	50 0	51 0
TARTRATE	60 0	61 0
ETHYL MORPHINE		
ALKALOID	63 3	64 3
HYDROCHLORIDE	54 0	55 0
DIAMORPHINE		
ALKALOID	59 9	60 9
HYDROCHLORIDE	54 9	55 9

PENTOBARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots and over are 107s. 6d. per kilo.

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 5-kilo lots, 300s. per kilo.

PHENOBARBITONE. — Spot rates 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo; less than 25-kilos, 50s. 6d. SODIUM SALT, 55s. 6d. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

PHOLCODINE. — 8-oz. lots, 95s. 9d. per oz. (3,37s. per kilo).

PHthalyl SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 31s. per kilo.

PIPERAZINE. — Less than 50 kilos are: ADIPATE, 19s. 3d. per kilo; CITRATE, 18s. 6d.; HEXAHYDRATE, 13s. 3d.; PHOSPHATE, 20s. 6d.; TARTRATE, 19s. 6d.

QUINALBARBITONE. — Sodium salt is 110s. per kilo for 25-kilos and over.

RESORCINOL. — One-cwt. lots, 12s. 4d. lb.

STRYCHNINE. — 100-oz. lots; ALKALOID, 12s. per oz.; SULPHATE and HYDROCHLORIDE, 10s. 6d.

SUCCINYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 38s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHACETAMIDE. — 50-kilo lots, 54s. per kilo; SODIUM, 66s. 2d.

SULPHADIAZINE. — Five-kilo lots, 65s. per kilo; 50-kilo lots, 60s.

SULPHADIMIDINE. — 50-kilo lots are 60s. per kilo.

SULPHAGUANIDINE. — 100-kilo lots, about 19s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHAMETHIZOLE. — Per kilo — 5-kilo lots, 100s.; 50-kilos, 95s.

SULPHANILAMIDE. — 50-kilo lots, 13s. 1d. per kilo.

SULPHAPYRIDINE. — Five-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

SULPHATHIAZOLE. — 100 kilos, 32s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 33s.

SULPHUR. — (Per ton). SUBLIMED FLOWERS, B.P., £55; TECHNICAL, £50; GROUND, £18 to £20; PRECIPITATED, B.P., £105; ROLL, £27 10s. All ex store.

d-TUBOCURARINE CHLORIDE. — 100-gm. lots, 60s. per gm.

UREA. — Pharmaceutical grade, £59 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. bags non-returnable; technical quality, £41 5s. per ton (4-ton lots).

ZINC SULPHATE. — B.P., 50 kilos, 3s. 6½d. per kilo.



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she covers them
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Your reward is the extra
profit you make keeping your
customers younger looking

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advertisements in MODERN WOMAN
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DAILY MAIL, SUNDAY EXPRESS

Why more women are wanting Color-Match

- * It covers grey hairs but does not alter the customer's natural hair colour.
- * Harmless — needs no skin test (A safeguard for you too!)
- * Simple, Quick — no mixing. Used like a shampoo.

EACH CUSTOMER WILL WANT THE SHADE
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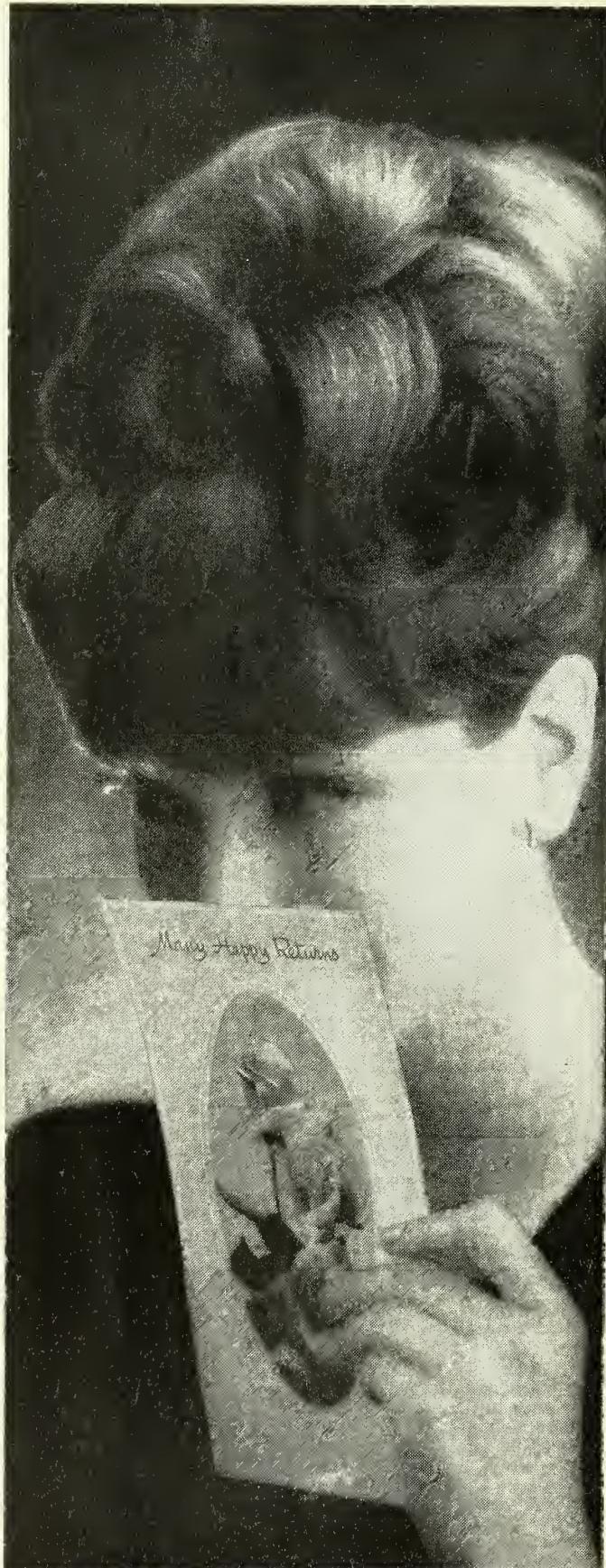
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ACONITE.—Spot, Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 8d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 12s. 6d. per lb. in bond; July-August shipment, 12s. 3d., c.i.f. Spanish, 15s., duty paid, nominal.

ALOES.—Primes, 250s. per cwt. spot, Shipment, 245s., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 270s.

ANISE.—Chinese STAR, 150s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 115s., c.i.f.

ARROWROOT.—St. Vincent from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., as to grade.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.: CANADA: Spot 19s. to 23s. 6d. COPAIBA: B.P.C. grade, 10s. PERU: Spot, 9s. 3d. TOLU: B.P., from 11s. to 30s.

BELLADONNA.—HERB, 3s. 9d. per lb. Root, 1s. 8d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block spot from £20 to £35 per cwt. as to quality. B.P.C. quality is scarce.

BUCHU.—Spot value, 4s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

CALAMUS.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powder spot, 5s. 8d. in bond; shipment, 5s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppy greens, 9s. 6d. per lb. spot; shipment, 10s. 4d., c.i.f. Seeds, spot, 12s. 6d.; shipment, 12s. c.i.f.

CASCARA.—Spot, 235s. per cwt.; new crop, July-August shipment, 220s., c.i.f.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar, 240s. per cwt. spot; shipment, new crop, 215s., c.i.f. Mombasa spot, 170s.; shipment, 140s., c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): 4 O's, 9s. 4d.; single O, 7s. 6d.; quillings, 5s. 2d. BARK, Seychelles, 90s. cwt. spot.

COCHINEAL.—For shipment, silver-grey Canary Isles, 22s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. and 22s. 6d. spot; black-brilliant, 30s., spot. Peruvian, 16s. per lb., spot.

GENTIAN.—Root, 175s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 175s. to 180s., c.i.f., as to origin.

HENNA.—Indian, for shipment, 66s., c.i.f.

IPÉCACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 60s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot from 64s. to 66s. as to test. Colombian 66s., c.i.f.; spot, 67s. Costa Rican, 92s., c.i.f. and 95s., spot.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 2s. 3d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s. 6d.

LINSEED.—Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE.—Natural root: Russian 65s. per cwt.; Anatolian, 60s.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice; Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 400s. to 475s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Herb. Dutch on the spot, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 14s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Shipment, 14s. per lb. f.o.b.

MENTHOL.—Chinese: spot, 27s. per lb., duty paid; July shipment, 25s. 6d., c.i.f.; Brazilian, 22s., in bond and shipment, 22s., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Spot, ex warehouse £95 per flask of 76 lb.

NUTMEGS.—West Indian spot, 80's, 9s. 6d. per lb. nominal; defectives 6s. East Indian for shipment: 80's, 7s. 5d. per lb.; 110's, 7s.; b.w.p., 4s. 5d., all c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 75s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 47s. 6d., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL.—Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10s. 2d.; Spanish, 1s. 6d.

PAPAIN.—E. African for shipment, 35s., c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot is at 0s. 00d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 9d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s. 5d., shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f. Black Malabar is 340s., per cwt., spot nominal; shipment, 330s., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot quoted at 654s. per cwt.; shipment, 580s., f.o.b.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Spot per cwt.: *Emodi*, 215s., c.i.f.; *Peltatum*, 200s.

PYRETHRUM.—Extracts—partially dewaxed, 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 69s. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; pale, 82s. 6d. to 79s.; crude oleoresin, 60s. 6d.

QUASSIA.—Supplies virtually unobtainable.

QUILLIAIA.—Spot, 120s. per cwt.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

RAUWOLFIA.—Indian *Serpentina*, 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Good manufacturing, offered at 8s. 6d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior, 275s. to 280s. per lb., spot.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red spot, 3s. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 9d., c.i.f. nominal.

SASSAFRAS.—Brazilian is from 2s. 4d. per lb.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, 270s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 140s. duty paid. CELERY.—Indian spot, 165s.; shipment, 162s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 56s., duty paid; shipment, 44s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Moroccan, 210s.; Iranian, 220s., both duty paid; Moroccan, 150s., c.i.f.; Iranian, 190s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 90s., spot; shipment, 77s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Indian nominally 150s., spot; shipment, 150s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 49s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 35s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 42s. 6d. to 65s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Old crop, 20s. per lb. on the spot. New-crop for shipment, 17s. 9d., c.i.f.

SENNA.—(Per lb.). Tinnevelly LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; prime No. 2, 1s. 9d.; No. 3, f.a.q. spot, 1s. 3d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s. 1d., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevelly, hand-picked, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; manufacturing, 1s. 9d. spot; shipment, 1s. 6d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: hand-picked scarce with only two parcels offering at 6s. 9d. and 5s. 6d.; manufacturing, 3s. nominal.

SHELLAC.—F.O.T.N., 185s. per cwt. No. 1, 192s. 6d.; F.O., 215s. to 275s.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Spot offered at 3s. 4d. per lb.

SQUILL.—Italian new crop, 170s. per cwt., c.i.f.; Indian, 75s. per cwt., spot.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES 85s. per cwt. spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 17s. per lb.; July-August shipment, 15s. 6d., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para, spot, 4s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 4s., c.i.f.; Trinidad, 5s. 6d., spot.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1 ribbon, £230 per cwt. nominal. No. 2, £215, nominal.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger offered at 150s. per cwt., spot; shipment, 130s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Spot: East European, 175s. per cwt.; Indian, 175s. Shipment: Continental, 172s. 6d. to 214s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.): BEES.—Dar-es-Salam, spot, 455s.; shipment, 440s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 395s., in bond; shipment, 395s., c.i.f., nominal. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey spot, 317s. 6d.; shipment, 315s., c.i.f. prime yellow, spot, 750s.; shipment, 725s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 2s. 2d. per lb.; new crop for shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Imported sweet oil is 7s. 3d. per lb., spot.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 2s. per lb.

ANISE.—Chinese, 11s. per lb., spot; shipment, 9s. 9d., c.i.f.

BERGAMOT.—Spot quotations are about 8s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, 19s. per lb. on the spot; shipment, 18s. 6d., c.i.f.

CALAMUS.—Spot, Indian, from 60s. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese, 2s. 6d. duty paid, per lb.; shipment, 1s. 10d.. c.i.f.

CARAWAY.—Imported oil is about 40s. per lb.; English, 60s.

CASSIA.—Spot about 35s. per lb. for 80-85 per cent.

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £143 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CELERY SEED.—Quotations are from 116s. per lb.

CHEPODIDIUM.—From 37s. per lb.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon spot, 10s. 9d., shipment, 9s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 4s. 9d., in bond; July shipment, 4s. 7d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 4s. 9d., in bond, 4s. 6d., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf spot, 7s. 4d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 6s. 3d., c.i.f. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud-oil. ENGLISH: B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

COD-LIVER.—B.P. in 45 gall. drum is 11s. 6d. per gall. including 30s. deposit on drum. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall. 25-stone lots. Delivered terms.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 130s. per lb., imported, 90s.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

LEMON.—Sicilian from 17s. to 26s. 6d.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 9s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 8s. 9d., c.i.f.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 40s. per lb. English distilled, 65s.

ORANGE.—Floridan sweet oil, 6s. to 7s. per lb. West Indian, 10s.; Spanish, 15s. to 17s. 6d.

PALMAROSA.—Shipment, 52s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.; spot, 60s.

PATCHOULI.—Penang is 22s. duty paid and 19s. 6d., c.i.f., per lb.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay, 16s. per lb. spot; shipment, 15s. c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—English-distilled berry from 150s. per lb. and imported, 32s. 6d. Rectified leaf, 22s. per lb.

PINE.—*Pumilionis*, 30s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 9s.; *abietis*, 15s.

ROSEMARY.—Very firm. Spanish, 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid. Forward, 15s. 6d. landed.

RUE.—Spanish is 23s. 6d. per lb., spot.

SAGE.—Spanish 16s. per lb., duty paid nominal. Dalmatian, 18s. 6d.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, 106s. 6d. per lb., spot. East Indian for shipment, 102s., c.i.f.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JULY 14: BISMUTH is up 10 cents to \$2.35 a lb. Natural powdered CAMPHOR dipped five cents to 95 cents a lb. Higher per lb. among CRUDE DRUGS were GUM ACACIA with amber sorts at 24 cents (up a half-cent); PERU BALSAM at \$1.20 (five cents), and ERGOT at \$1.50 (30 cents). SPEARMINT OIL rose 10 cents to \$3.45 a lb., and EUCALYPTUS was higher with the 30-32 per cent. \$1.02 (seven cents), and the 40-42 per cent. \$1.11 (six cents).

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 24
For infants' and invalids' foods and dietetic foods
(5) and for all goods (29)

CEREMIL, 857,684, 857,940, by Nestlé Co., Ltd., London, E.C.2.

For lamps for photographic and cinematographic purposes, and parts and fittings, photographic slide changers; holders for optical condensers; cinematographic and photographic projection screens, etc. (9)

PLAUBEL, 839,254, by Plaubel Feinmechanik und Optik, Frankfort on Main, Germany. For photographic apparatus and instruments (9)

BEIRETTE, 855,600, by Kamcratfabrik Woldeimar Beier, K.G., Freital 2/Sachsen, Germany. For inverters for use with electric shavers and parts (9)

TRANSISHAVE, 863,097, by Industrial Instruments, Ltd., Bromley, Kent.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings (9)

CENTELON, 863,221, by Agfa, A.G., Leverkusen-Bayerwerk, Germany.

For gloves for surgical use (10)

MICRO-TOUCH, 837,813, by Ethicon, Inc., Bridgewater Township, New Jersey, U.S.A. For contrivances for supporting the feet, for use with footwear (10)

TALDOUX, 848,105, by Marcel Nadaud, Saint-Cloud, France.

For toilet paper (not medicated) (16)

WIT'N'WISDOM, B850,524, by J. Ford & Co., Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," July 1
For artificial sweetening agents (1) and for pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human use, infants' and invalids' foods (5)

Device with word HERMESETAS, 860,931-32, by Hermes Sweeteners, Ltd., Zurich, Switzerland.

For shampoos and washing and rinsing preparations, all for colouring the hair (3)

NESTLE COLORINSE, 850,146, by LeMur, Ltd., London, E.C.1.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices (3)

Device with letters BB, 836,593, by Bear Brand, Ltd., Liverpool, 1.

For all goods (3)

Device with word KAO, 843,345, by Kao Soap, K.K., Tokyo, Japan. Device, B856,223, by Penetone International Corporation, Tenafly, New Jersey, U.S.A. MANDATE, 861,735, by Exquisite Form Brassiere (Great Britain), Ltd., London, W.1.

For cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations and perfumes (3)

MAGAZINE LASS, B847,572, by Moxzema Chemical Co., Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. For creams for dressing and nourishing the hair, hair lotions; and hair conditioning preparations in the form of liquids or emulsions (3)

POLY, B848,547, by Therachemie Chemisch-Therapeutische, G.m.b.H., Düsseldorf, Germany.

For colouring agents for the hair (3)

RESTORIA, B850,920, by Ward Laboratories Proprietary, Ltd., Richmond, Victoria, Australia.

For eau de Cologne (3)

ACQUA DI SELVA, 849,669, by Victor S.R.L., Milan, Italy.

For cosmetic creams and lotions (3)

HOT LINE, B851,950, by D.D.D. Co., Ltd., Watford, Herts.

For turpentine for cleaning purposes (3)

FACTA, 852,744, by Factors (Nottm.), Ltd., Nottingham.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, nail varnishes and preparations for removing nail polish and nail varnish, all being goods made in Italy (3)

WOLTZ ITALIANA, B855,996, by Woltz Prodotti di Bellezza S.R.L., Milan, Italy.

For cosmetics, none being in liquid form (3)

MISTY TEN MINUTE, 856,761, by Saga (Plastics), Ltd., London, E.8.

For cosmetic preparations (3)

Device with words HEKA SCARAB BRAND, 858,610, by Heka, London, N.13.

For all goods for sale in the United Kingdom and for export to the Republic of Ireland and the Channel Islands (3)

ABANA, 858,010, by Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

SQUISH, B860,303, by Moores Stores, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.

For cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations, and preparations (not being disinfectants) for use in the unblocking of drains (3)

Device with word DRACKETT, B860,561, by Drackett Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

TOOUE, 861,455, by Ondelle, Ltd., Manchester, 2.

For all goods (3) and (5)

Device, 857,071-72, by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For veterinary preparations (5)

KALATOGEN, 839,237, by Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations for relaxing the muscles; and analgesics; all in tablet form (5)

ELAN, 841,827, by Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For rodenticides and preparations for destroying vermin (5)

RINOXIN, 845,641, by Gerhardt-Penick, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.

For sanitary products and disinfectants (5)

Device with word AMUCHINA, 846,634, by Amuchina S.p.A., Genova, Italy.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances, all in tablet form (5)

CO-TAB, 847,865, by Contabs, Ltd., Brighton, Sussex.

For tranquillisers and anti-depressants, all being pharmaceutical preparations in tablet form (5)

SOLIUM, 848,921, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.

For dietic foods for infants and invalids (5)

VAP REGIME, 849,862, by Maurice Ciana, Geneva, Switzerland.

For vasodilators being pharmaceutical preparations (5)

VASOPARINE, 851,625, by "Fo-We" Forschungs und Verwertungs Anstalt, Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for human use (5)

TWINTET, 854,851, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

For dietic foods and infants' and invalids' foods, all in biscuit form (5)

SLIMBIX, B855,559, by Michael Dyble, Lymm, Ches.

For pharmaceutical preparations containing ethynodiol diacetate and mestranol (5)

OVOLEN, B855,176, by G. D. Searle & Co., Skokie, Illinois, U.S.A.

For cough mixtures (5)

DYACO, B856,007, by Thornton & Ross, Ltd., Linthwaite, Huddersfield, Yorks.

For pharmaceutical and medical preparations and substances for human use (5)

MARBORAN COMPOUND BW 33 T 57, 856,060, by the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances and disinfectants (5)

4-VAC, 7-VAC, 857,089-90, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For all goods (5)

TRAQUISONIE, 857,265, by Willows Francis, Ltd., Epsom, Surrey. COMPLAMEX, Johann A. Wulfing, Düsseldorf, Germany. IMUREL, 862,079, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For pharmaceutical substances and preparations (5)

DOLANIL, 857,834, by Elliot Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.1. EMTOBIL, 862,838, by A.B. Astra Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, Södertälje, Sweden.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

TEASEN, 858,171, by Westminster Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.1. HYDEPLET, 859,571, by Marshall's Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.C.2. EFOSIN, 862,784, by Farbwere Hoechst, A.G., vormals Meister Lucius & Brüning, Frankfort-on-Main-Hoechst, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations and dietetic food-stuffs (5)

SIONON, 858,164, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For hormonal pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of menopausal conditions (5)

MENOLET, 859,210, by Marshall's Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human use; infants' and invalids' foods (5)

ASSUGRIN, 860,214, by Hermes Sweeteners, Ltd., Zurich, Switzerland.

For herbicides (5)

BANLENE, 861,252, by Fisons Pest Control, Ltd., Harston, Cambs.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

CORTROSYN, 861,885, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)

AVINVAC, 862,567, by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For pharmaceutical products (5)

EBIFARM, 862,876, by l'Equilibre Biologique (Association Technique Pharmaceutique et Equilibre Biologique Reunis), Amilly, France.

For photographic flashlight apparatus and photographic flash lamps (9)

HAPOTRON, 857,426, by B. Bennett & Sons, Ltd., Edgware, Middlesex.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments, parts and fittings (9)

FEATURATE, B858,879, by B. Bennett & Sons, Ltd., Edgware, Middlesex.

For optical, photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments and parts (9)

KOHKA, 862,067, by Rosley, Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex.

For machines for vibratory treatment of the human body (10)

JUNATOR, 859,438, by Mechanical Designers, Ltd., Manchester, 14.

For small domestic utensils and containers (not of precious metal or coated therewith), combs and sponges, etc. (21)

CHEVRON, 860,566, by J. P. Meen, Ltd., London, S.E.25.

For gloves for household purposes (other than bottling gloves) (21) and for bathing caps (25)

FASHY, 860,794-95, by Kolnische Gummifabrik vormals Ferd, Kohlstadt & Co., Cologne, Germany.

For hair curlers for attachment to the hair, hair fasteners, hair nets, hair ornaments and hair pins (26)

MISTY TIP TOP, 859,558, by Saga (Plastics), Ltd., London, E.8.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," July 8

For photographic chemicals and photographic sensitised materials; films, paper and plates, all being sensitised (1)

CIBIL, 857,011, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For artificial sweetening substances (1)

ASSUGRIN, 860,213, by Hermes Sweeteners, Ltd., Zurich, Switzerland.

For lawn fertilisers having weed-killing properties (1) and for lawn weed-killing preparations having fertilising properties (5)

EVERGREEN, B815,139-40, by Fison's Horticulture, Ltd., Felixstowe, Suffolk.

For all goods (3)

CEMSTOBEL, 845,985, Device 847,159, by Entreprises de Nettoyage Réunies (E.N.R.), Brussels, Belgium. Device with letters CA, B857,558, by Inkopscentralernas, A.B.I.C.A., Stockholm, Sweden. BACCOVIN, 860,676, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim on Rhine, Germany.

For perfumes and non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

CAO DI EMILIO PUCCI, 848,979, by Emilio Pucci, S.r.l., Florence, Italy.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY



THREE WAYS OF ATTRACTING CUSTOMERS: Left: A counter display unit for Richard Hudnut's Roll Quick roller perm offering a hair-style booklet in every pack. The unit is in black, white and lilac, holds fifteen packs of Roll Quick and measures 14½ in. high x 12 in. wide x 5½ in. deep. Centre: Three hair shades in colour photography compel feminine attention to Richard Hudnut's counter display stand for Colorific semi-permanent hair colorant. The unit holds fifteen packs in three rows of five and measures 15½ in. high x 13 in. wide x 5 in. deep. Right: A corner-standing container produced by Phillips, Scott & Turner Co., 2 St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey, to hold a "jumble" display of Andrews liver salt and a display outer to hold seven 8-oz. tins; also available, but not shown, is a transfer for window sticking. Emphasis of all the material is on the advantage to the customer of buying the large tin instead of two 4-oz. tins.

PUBLICATIONS

Price Lists

A. J. BIRD, LTD., 7 Cullum Street, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3; List of Bird office furniture and Stratford firesafes.

EDWARDS HIGH VACUUM, LTD., Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex; Descriptive list of Speedivac pumping equipment (pp. 27).

PRESS ADVERTISING

DIXON, LTD., St. Leonard's Road, Mortlake, London, S.W.14; Velouty powder cream. In women's magazines.

GOLDEN, LTD., Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1; Elnett hair spray. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own* and other leading women's periodicals.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in these columns represent the number of appearances of the "spot" during the week

July 26 to August 1

	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.	W. & N. Wales
4711	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Alka-Seltzer	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Anadin tablets	2	5	4	2	3	3	1	2	—	1	1	4	—	2	—
Andrew's liver salt	2	2	3	1	—	2	3	2	3	1	2	3	—	2	—
Anne French preparations	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askin powders and tablets	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—
Bathjoys	2	2	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Beecham's powders	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	2	1	3	—	2	—
Bisodol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Cuticura preparations	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Dettol	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Dinneford's magnesia	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eno Fruit Salt	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Euthymol tooth-paste	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Floret	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	—	2	—
Freezone	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Germolene	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	—	4	—	—	—
Gillette razor blades	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Goya spray set	2	5	4	4	2	2	3	4	—	3	3	1	—	—	—
Haze	2	3	3	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	—	3	—
Immac	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ingram shaving cream	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Le Rouge Baiser lipsticks	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Loxene shampoo	2	2	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	—	—
Matey	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets	2	2	1	2	4	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	—	2	—
Moorlands indigestion tablets	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mum body spray	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
rollette	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
Nair	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Phyllosan	3	3	2	—	3	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rennies	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	—	6	—
Rinstead pastilles	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	3	—	1	—
Salvelox	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Saxin	5	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scholl sandals	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Setlers	2	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steradent	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Stings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—

RAPIDOL, LTD., Inecto House, 27 Dover Street, London, W.1; Inecto colour creme. In *Everywoman*, *Modern Woman*, *Woman and Home*, *Woman's Realm*, *Housewife*, *Woman's Weekly*, *Good Housekeeping*, *My Home*, *The Lady*, *Sunday Mirror* and *Daily Mirror*.

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield; Padi Pads disposable nappies. In women's magazines and specialist publications. Camco tampons. In *Modern Woman*, *Everywoman*, *Woman's Mirror*, *Honey* and *Woman's Realm*.

THOS. GUEST & CO., LTD., 92 Carruthers Street, Ancoats, Manchester, 4; Sure Shield laxatives. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman and Home*, *Everywoman*, *My Home* and *Modern Woman*.



SHOWN ON STAND: A newly introduced display stand for the Lady Jayne brush rollers of Laughton & Sons, Ltd., Warstock Road, Birmingham, 14. The stand comes with assortment of 6 doz.

WILLS

MR. R. AUGUSTIN, M.P.S., 79A Oxford Road, Reading, Berks, left £2,345 (£2,250 net).

MR. A. J. BROWN, M.P.S., 10 Farley Road, Derby, left £15,354 (£15,251 net).

MR. T. R. BROWN, M.P.S., 51 Blackness Avenue, Dundee, Angus, left personal estate in England and Scotland valued at £14,708.

MR. H. BURBIDGE, M.P.S., 54 Roman Bank, Stamford, Lincs, left £2,289 (£2,243 net).

MR. J. B. COCKER, M.P.S., 22 Torkington Road, Gatley, Cheshire, left £18,717 (£18,626 net).

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, July 20

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ORGANIC REACTION MECHANISMS, University College, Cork, Irish Republic. Until July 25.

Wednesday, July 22

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Alderney Water Works, Ringwood Road, at 6.45 p.m. Works visit.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Whitefield golf club, Higher Lane, Whitefield. Four-ball Stableford competition for Robinson's (Chesterfield) prizes.

Saturday, July 25

FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Blomfield Road, Paddington, London, W.9, at 7 p.m. Barge trip on Grand Union Canal.

Sunday, July 26

SOUTH MIDLAND CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Bramshaw golf club, Bramshaw, Hants. Play for the Cow & Gate, Ltd., cup.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

BEAUTY OF BATH, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, etc. Subscribers: Leonard Jones and Peter Mansell, R.O.: 20 Southampton Place, London, W.C.1.

M. E. BELKIN (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Subscribers: Shirley Hart and Averill Hart, 1 Leonard Street, London, E.C.2.

BERK ACIDS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemical products, etc. Subscribers: David Jackson and David A. Horner.

CHEMISHAPE, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Thomas A. Herbert and Jean Herbert, 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

CLINICAL SAMPLES, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of warehousemen, packers, and dealers in merchandise of all kinds; chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Stanley H. Lucas and Francis A. Dean, R.O.: 2 Doughty Street, London, W.C.1.

COLLINS AND BUTTERWORTH, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of agents and dealers in salts, chemicals, etc. Directors: John Butterworth, M.P.S., Annie M. Butterworth and Anthony J. Butterworth, M.P.S. R.O.: 14 Ashton Road, Denton, Lancs.

DIAMOND RAZOR BLADE CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Subscribers: Thomas Hatley and Rose C. Plummer, R.O.: 97 Mortimer Street, London, W.1.

DROPPA - SPRIN LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Subscribers: Shirley Hart and Averill Hart, R.O.: 5 Albemarle Street, London, W.1.

EXOSBOX CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Subscribers: Jean Herbert and Thomas A. Herbert, 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

INTER-PAN, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, drugs, etc. Subscribers: Geoffrey C. Ziprin and Benjamin J. Ableson, R.O.: 229a Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

ITRAVBRAN CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Subscribers: Thomas A. Herbert and Jean Herbert, 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

PARRY JONES (CONTRACTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical preparations, etc. Subscribers: William R. Thorlin and David L. Alfred, R.O.: 13 Harley Street, London, W.1.

ROY JONES (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of chemists' sundriesmen, etc. Directors: Roy Jones, M.P.S., and Margaret J. Jones, R.O.: The Pharmacy, Bryncoch Road, Sarn, nr. Bridgend.

KEWCLOSE, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, etc. Subscribers: Stanley H. Lucas and Francis A. Dean, R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

CHARLES McKECHNIE, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Charles McKechnie, M.P.S., Isabelle W. McKechnie and Douglas J. McKechnie, 14 Duncan Avenue, Glasgow.

A. THOMAS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Sophie Thomas and Anthony Thomas, M.P.S. R.O.: 94 Market Street, Manchester, 1.

J. AND A. TURNBULL (PHARMACY), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £5,000. Registered in Edinburgh. To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail chemists. Subscribers: James A. Macreadie and Isobel B. Scott, 53 High Street, Falkirk.

ULLABOURNE, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Subscribers: Stanley H. Lucas and Francis A. Dean, R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

JAMES WALKER (ANNAN), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: James Walker, M.P.S., Mrs. A. O. Walker and J. R. Walker, R.O.: 35 High Street, Annan, Dumfriesshire.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED
From the "Official Journal (Patents)," June 24

Pregnenes, CIBA, Ltd. 965,935.

Pregnadienes, CIBA, Ltd. 965,936.

Preservative compositions, Soc. Industrielle des Silicones. 965,962.

Zinc alkylene-bis-(dithiocarbamates) and their use as fungicidal agents. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 966,016.

Surgical dressings bandages and the like. J. Bunyan. 966,049.

Striped detergent bars. Unilever, Ltd. 966,051.

Detergent inhibitors. Esso Research & Engineering Co. 966,053.

Process for the preparation of dithiophosphoric acid esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 966,057.

Organosilicon compounds. Dow Corning Corporation. 966,059.

Amino-alkyl esters of 3β-hydroxypregn-5-en-20-one. G. D. Searle & Co. 966,060.

Oxapregn-4-ene-3,20-diones and compounds related thereto. G. D. Searle & Co. 966,072.

Anthelmintic salicyl-anilides. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 966,074.

Compositions containing potassium dichloroisocyanurate. Monsanto Co. 966,087.

Barbiturate derivatives. Sapsos, S.A. 966,098.

Cyclopentanophenanthrene compounds and a process for the production thereof. Syntex, S.A. 966,099-01.

Fungicides comprising organic ferric ammonium arsenates. Ihara Noyaku, K.K. 966,118.

Antibiotic product, its preparation and compositions containing it. Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 966,124.

Preparation of 7-chloro-6-demethyltetracycline. American Cyanamid Co. 966,188.

N-acyl derivatives of 7-aminocephalosporanic acid and related compounds. National Research Development Corporation. 966,221.

Derivatives of cephalosporin C. National Research Development Corporation. 966,222.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing imidazole compounds. Merck & Co., Inc. 966,248.

Collapsible tube containers. Spa Brushes, Ltd. 966,253.

Method and apparatus for making pharmaceutical beads. C. E. Fisher and C. H. Wilson. 966,274.

Surgical instruments. P. D. Curutchet. 966,277.

Alkoxy-piperidine derivatives and their salts. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H. 966,278.

Herbicidal compositions and methods. United States Borax and Chemical Corporation. 966,290.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from August 6.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," July 1

Dexamethasone ester and salts thereof and their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 966,307.

Aryl-sulphonyl-thionyl amides and a process for their manufacture. Schering, A.G. 966,313.

Method of, and apparatus for, the automatic preparation of emulsions by phase inversion. Etablissements Brunel Freres. 966,336.

Urea adducts. Fisons Pest Control, Ltd. 966,383.

Hydrazine production. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 966,406.

Dibenzepine derivatives and processes for their manufacture. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 966,418.

Treatment of decrepitated and reconditioned human blood. Baxter Laboratories, Inc. 966,447.

Water-dispersible antibiotics. Baxter Laboratories, Inc. 966,452.

Arylpophosphonothioic acid derivatives. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 966,453.

4-Hydroxy-3-keto- Δ -steroids. Soc. Farmaceutici Italia. 966,478.

Substituted salicylic acid derivatives. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H. 966,479.

γ -Hydroxy-aliphatic carboxylic acids. Merck & Co., Inc. 966,485.

Steroids and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 966,491-92.

N,N -disubstituted piperazine compounds and their preparation. Soc. Industrielle pour la Fabrication des Antibiotiques. 966,493.

Production of cyanogen chloride. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 966,533.

2,4-dichlorobenzothiazole and its use in the preparation of benzothiazoles. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. 966,496.

Methods of and apparatus for determining the number of articles within containers. Electric & Musical Industries, Ltd. 966,513.

Purification of wet chlorine by electrostatic precipitation. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 966,536.

Antibiotic separation process. S. B. Penick & Co. 966,540.

Flash unit for photographic purposes, more particularly electronic flash unit. Loewe Opta, A.G. 966,557.

Photographic camera or cine-camera. Agfa, A.G. 966,560.

Amine compounds and means of producing same. Parke, Davis & Co. 966,562.

Substituted 3,4-dihydro-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine-1,1-dioxides. Scherico, Ltd. 966,591.

Packaging. American Packaging Corporation. 966,625.

Machines for the packing of bottles or like articles into cases or the like. R. M. Berry. 966,632.

Process for producing dextrose. Corn Products Co. 966,638.

Unsaturated ester and process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 966,655.

Manufacture of streptokinase. Behringwerke, A.G. 966,672.

Piperidine derivatives. Boehringer Ingelheim, G.m.b.H. 966,682.

Vitamin K₃ compositions. Dagra Feed Products, N.V. 966,685.

Diaryl compounds and process for preparation. Richardson-Merrell, Inc. 966,696.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from August 12.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," July 8

Production of unsaturated aliphatic aldehydes and/or ketones. Distillers Co., Ltd. 966,794.

Hard synthetic waxes, their production and their conversion to emulsifiable synthetic waxes. Eastman Kodak Co. 966,795.

Compositions containing substituted benzimidazoles. Merck & Co., Inc. 966,796.

Derivatives of *s*-triazine. National Research Development Corporation. 966,799.

Manufacture of *N*-diacetic acid imides. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 966,802.

Substituted oxazoles. Merck & Co., Inc. 966,804.

Preparation of 2-methyl-3-hydroxypyridines. Merck & Co., Inc. 966,805.

Purification of aromatic amines. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 966,812.

Guaniidines and process for their preparation. CIBA, Ltd. 966,816.

Herbicidal concentrates. United States Rubber Co. 966,820.

Method and apparatus for sealing containers. Platomatic Corporation. 966,821.

British patent specification relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from August 19.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals

HEALTH SERVICES. Organisation of in emerging countries. *Lancet*, July 11.

AMPCILLIN in treatment of *Salmonella typhi* carriers. *Lancet*, July 11.

HOW ANTIBODY ATTACKS CELLS. *New Scientist*, July 9.

ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS. Epidemiology of. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, June 15.

ATMOSPHERIC NITROGEN and its rôle in medicine. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, June 15.

VIRUSES AND LEUKAEMIA. *Discovery*, July.

PENTOBARBITAL. Effects of on the e.e.g. of maturing dogs and a review of the literature. *Vet. Rec.*, July 11.

MODIFICATION of the radiation effect on ascitic tumour cells by pharmacological agents injected intravenously. *Nature*, July 11.

ANTIBACTERIAL INTERACTION between bromthymol blue and polymyxin B. *Nature*, July 11.

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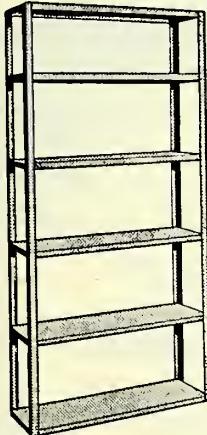
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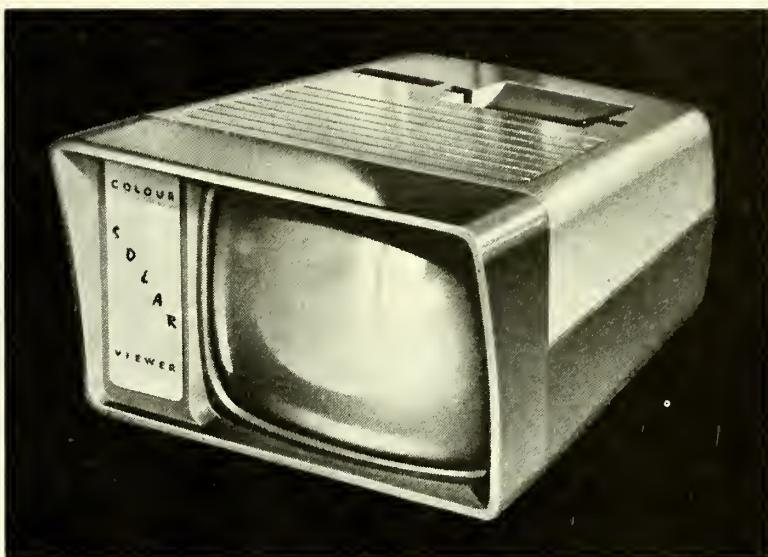
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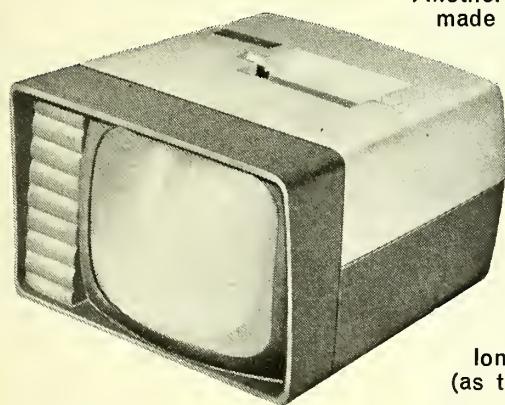
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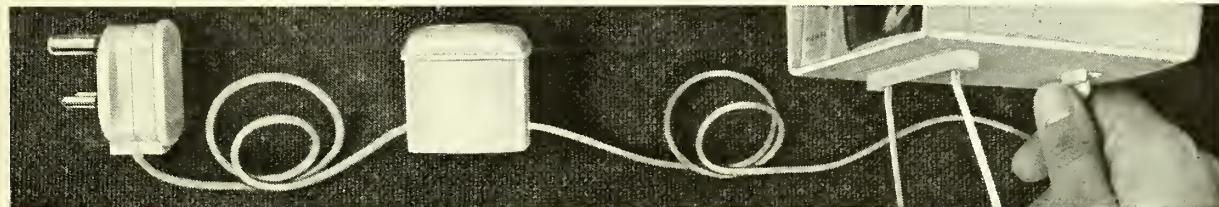


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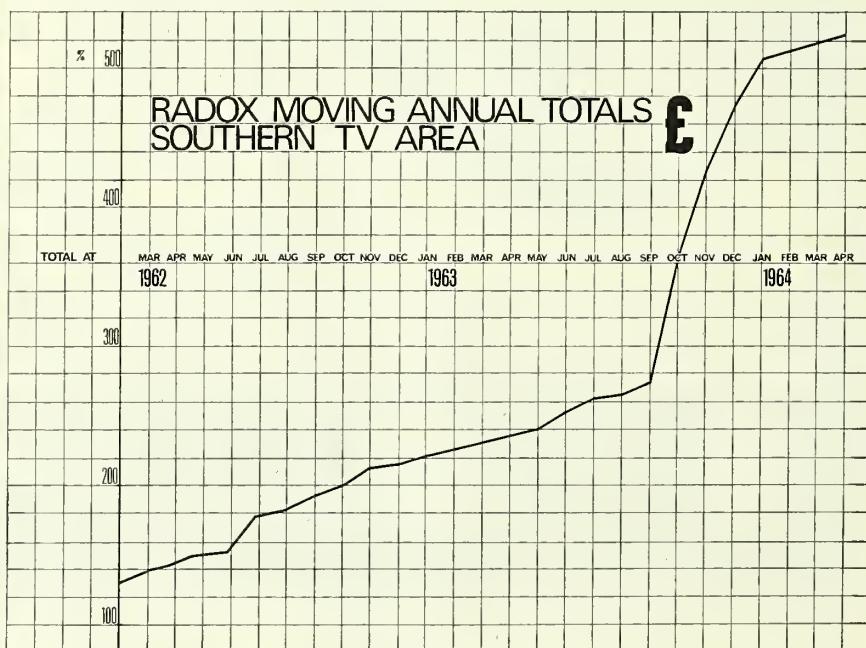
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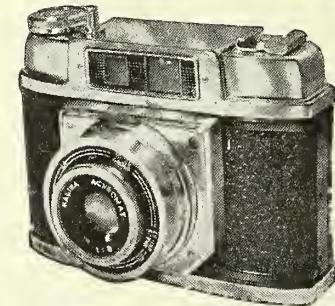
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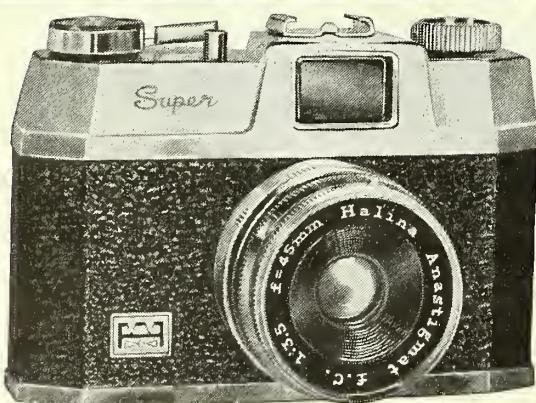
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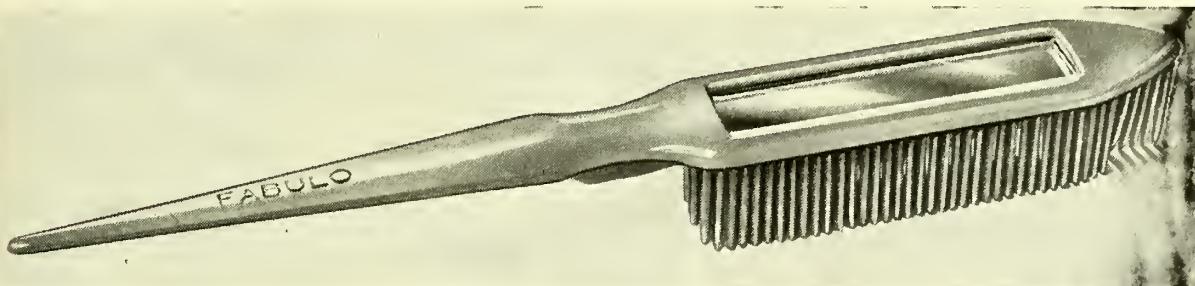
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BUSINESSES WANTED

WANTED: Pharmacy doing £20,000 or more per year. Also drug store doing £10,000 or more per year in London area. Box C 6220.

APPOINTMENTS

BROADMOOR HOSPITAL, CROWTHORNE, BERKS

Locum Pharmacist
Qualified, full or part time, £24 5s. per week (full time), or £2 15s. 2d. per 4-hour session (part-time). Apply Physician Superintendent. (Telephone: Crowthorne 2281.) C 9316

BUCKLAND HOSPITAL, DOVER

Senior Pharmacist
required for an expanding hospital. National scale of salaries payable.
Applications in writing, stating experience and the names and addresses of two referees, to be sent to the Hospital Secretary. C 9329

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Locum Pharmacist
required for holiday relief duties in Hospitals within the group, August 10 to October 3, 1964, and September 7-12, 1964. Salary £19 19s. Applications to Chief Pharmacist, Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, E.8. CLI. 6862. C 663

CLAYTON HOSPITAL, NORTHGATE, WAKEFIELD

Post-Graduate Pharmaceutical Student
There will be a vacancy in September for a Post-Graduate Pharmaceutical Student who requires one year's practical training before registration.

The Department is situated in a busy general hospital and there is ample opportunity to obtain a sound knowledge of hospital pharmacy.

Payment will be at the rate of £509 per annum.

Application form from Group Secretary, Wakefield "A" Group H.M.C., 113 Northgate, Wakefield. C 9327

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HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL AND POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL, Du Cane Road, London, W.12

Applications are invited for the post of

DEPUTY CHIEF PHARMACIST

at the above General Post-graduate Teaching Hospital (Category V). Whitley Council salary scale and conditions, £987-£1,323 per annum plus £45/55 London Allowance, plus Teaching Hospital Allowance. Post provides excellent experience in all branches of Pharmacy including administrative. Enlargement and modernisation of department nearing completion.

Applications, naming two referees, should be addressed to the Secretary, Board of Governors, Hammersmith Hospital, Du Cane Road, London, W.12, by 8th August. C 9343

PADDINGTON GENERAL HOSPITAL, HARROW ROAD, W.9

Locum Pharmacist
required for indefinite period. Apply immediately to the Hospital Secretary. C 666

ENFIELD GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Dispensing Assistant
required for duties within the Group. Salary according to age—at 16 years of age £237 per annum; rising to £678 per annum, plus London Weighting Allowance.

Applications, with names and addresses of two referees, to Group Secretary, Chase Farm Hospital, Enfield, Middlesex, quoting reference No. 49/64. C 9311

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE No. 9, WAKEFIELD "A" GROUP

Senior Pharmacist

required for busy sterilising and manufacturing department in a category IV group hospital. Modern equipment includes newly installed rapid cooling fluids autoclave. Post offers excellent experience. Salary £851-£1,113. Whitley Council conditions. Application form from Group Secretary, 113 Northgate, Wakefield. C 9328

ST. JOHN'S & HITHER GREEN HOSPITAL

Locum Pharmacist

required, £19 19s. Apply Hospital Secretary, St. John's Hospital, Morden Hill, S.E.13. C 657

**HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL
AND POST-GRADUATE
MEDICAL SCHOOL,
DU CANE ROAD, LONDON, W.12**

Pharmacist

required at above general post-graduate teaching hospital (Category V). Post offers varied work and excellent experience. Previous experience not essential. Whitley salary scale £761—£1,019 per annum plus London Allowance. Commencing salary within this scale according to experience. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and naming two referees, to Chief Pharmacist.

C 9342

**HILL END HOSPITAL,
ST. ALBANS, HERTS**
(20 miles from London).

Locum Chief Pharmacist

required from 31st August to 19th September, 1964, inclusive. Salary £24 5s. per week. Accommodation may be available for single man, if required. Applications giving details of qualifications and experience and naming two referees to the Chief Pharmacist.

C 681

**ILFORD AND DISTRICT
HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE,
KING GEORGE HOSPITAL,
EASTERN AVENUE,
NEWBURY PARK,
ILFORD, ESSEX**

Dispensing Assistant

Part-time—23 hours per week—Whitley Council pay and conditions. Apply to Group Secretary.

C 9322

**KEIGHLEY & DISTRICT
VICTORIA HOSPITAL,
KEIGHLEY, YORKSHIRE**

Pharmacist

required for Group Pharmacy based at above hospital. Person awaiting examination results acceptable. Whitley Council salary and conditions; every third Saturday off duty; accommodation for female only. Enquiries and applications, with two names and addresses for reference, to Chief Pharmacist. Tel.: Keighley 5471.

C 9335

**LEAVESDEN GROUP
HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE**

Pharmacist (Part-time)

required at Leavesden Hospital, Abbots Langley, Watford, Herts, on a sessional basis. Salary 42s. 7d. per session of 4 hours for up to 24 hours per week. Further particulars from the Group Pharmacist, telephone Garston 2222, Ext. 30.

C 9332

**LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL,
STEPNEY GREEN, E.1**

Pharmacist

required at the above hospital from July 20th. Modern department giving good general experience. Every third Saturday morning off. Previous hospital experience not essential. Whitley Council conditions of service and salary. Applications in writing stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees to the Chief Pharmacist.

C 9305

**LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL,
STEPNEY GREEN, E.1**

Locum Pharmacist

required at the above hospital from July 20th. Modern department. Every third Saturday morning off. Previous hospital experience not essential. Salary £19 19s. per week. Applications to the Chief Pharmacist (Telephone: STE. 1222, Ext. 219).

C 9308

**LEAVESDEN GROUP
HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE**

Locum-Tenens Pharmacist-in-Charge required July 20th to September 5th, or August 3rd to 15th. Fee £22 12s. per week, board residence being available at approximately £5 per week, if required. Further particulars from the Group Pharmacist, telephone Garston 2222, Ext. 30.

C 9331

**NORTH WIRRAL HOSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE,
VICTORIA CENTRAL
HOSPITAL,
LISCARD ROAD,
WALLASEY, CHESHIRE**

Pharmacist

full-time. Salary according to scale agreed by the Whitley Council. Applications to Hospital Secretary.

C 9302

**OAKWOOD HOSPITAL,
MAIDSTONE, KENT**

Pharmacist

full-time or part-time required at this large progressive psychiatric hospital. Salary and conditions of service in accordance with the Whitley Council scales; well-equipped new department may be inspected by arrangement with the Chief Pharmacist. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, should be forwarded to the Physician Superintendent immediately.

C 9334

**PADDINGTON GENERAL
HOSPITAL,
HARROW ROAD, W.9**

Senior Pharmacist

required at above hospital. Commencing salary according to previous experience. Applications together with the names and addresses of two referees to the Hospital Secretary.

C 665

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL

Locum Pharmacist

required for work at the above hospital. Salary £20 19s. per week. Apply naming two referees, to Group Chief Pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

C 678

**SHENLEY HOSPITAL,
NEAR ST. ALBANS, HERTS**

Senior Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the post in a modern Department at the above Hospital. The appointment is subject to the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council conditions of service at a salary of £851 to £1,113 per annum plus £45/55 London Weighting. Single accommodation is available for man or woman. Hourly coach service to London. Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience, with the names of two referees to be sent to the Group Secretary as soon as possible.

C 9298

**SHENLEY HOSPITAL,
NEAR ST. ALBANS,
HERTS**

Dispensing Assistant

required, preferably certificated, or with dispensing experience. Salary range £237 rising to £678 per annum according to age and experience, plus London Weighting Allowance of £15 to £40. Applications stating age, experience and names of two referees to Group Secretary, as soon as possible.

C 9310

**SOLIHULL HOSPITAL,
LODE LANE,
SOLIHULL, WARWICKSHIRE**

Pharmacist or Senior Pharmacist

required for developing General Hospital. Department may be visited by arrangement with the Chief Pharmacist if required. Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and names of two referees to Secretary, Solihull Hospital, Lode Lane, Solihull, Warwickshire. C 9326

**SOUTHMEAD HOSPITAL,
BRISTOL
(670 beds)**

Pharmacist

required at Southmead Hospital. This post offers wide experience. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience to be sent to the Group Secretary. C 9337

**STEPNEY GROUP HOSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE,
MILE END HOSPITAL,
BANCROFT ROAD,
LONDON, E.1**

Deputy Chief Pharmacist (Category IV)

Applications are invited for the above post at this hospital. Post vacant mid-September, 1964. Whitley Council conditions of service. Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Pharmacist. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and the names of two referees, to be sent to the Group Secretary at the above address. C 9330

**ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL,
NORMANDY ROAD,
ST. ALBANS, HERTS
(402 beds)**

Senior Pharmacist or Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the above post at this hospital within easy reach of Central London. Whitley Council salary and conditions of service. Detailed applications naming two referees to the Chief Pharmacist. C 652

**ST. JOHN'S & HITHER GREEN
HOSPITAL**

Pharmacist

required at once. Applications to Hospital Secretary, St. John's Hospital, Morden Hill, S.E.13. C 656

**ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL,
ENDELL STREET, W.C.2**

Chief Pharmacist

The Board of Governors invite applications for the appointment of Chief Pharmacist, St. Paul's Hospital. The post becomes vacant on the 30th November next on the retirement of Mr. A. C. Joy.

Candidates should be interested in specialising in the pharmaceutical problems of urology and renal medicine, on which they will be expected to advise medical staff engaged in research. It is planned to re-construct the department shortly.

The salary scale is £898—£1,223 per annum plus London Weighting Allowance, and Whitley Council conditions of service apply. Applications giving full details of age, training and experience and the names of three referees to the House Governor, c/o the Board Offices, St. Philip's Hospital, Sheffield Street, W.C.2, by 20th August. C 9344

Appointments—Continued

ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL,
NORMANDY ROAD,
ST. ALBANS, HERTS
(402 beds)

Locum Tenens Pharmacist

required immediately. Part-time would be considered. Whitley Council salary and conditions of service. Detailed applications giving names of two referees to the Hospital Secretary. C 659

THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL

Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the post of Pharmacist at the above Hospital, Whitley Council Salary Scale with extra pay for evening clinics. Apply naming two referees to Group Chief Pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. C 679

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

DEPUTY CHIEF PHARMACIST

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Pensionable post in London for man or woman aged at least 35 and under 50 to give professional advice on many aspects of pharmacy, both generally and in its National Health Service applications. Some international work involved.

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SALARY (Inner London): £2,380—£2,725. Promotion prospects.

WRITE (preferably by postcard) to Civil Service Commission, Savile Row, London, W.1, for application form quoting 5928/64. Closing date 7th August, 1964. (18.) C 9333

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The Personnel Officer,
Hospital Division,
JOHNSON & JOHNSON
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C 6222

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REPRESENTATIVE REQUIRED to call on chemists and hairdressers trading in south-west England and Channel Isles. Salary, commission, bonus, car supplied. Write stating age and experience. Thos. Christy & Co. Limited, Aldershot, Hants. C 9341

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WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, situated in Manchester, offer a good and progressive position to a keen young unqualified man to train as warehouse manager. Applicants should be age 25/35, and have all-round pharmaceutical experience including the handling of ethicals. Working conditions are ideal and hours moderate. Apply first giving full particulars of experience, etc., to Box C 6223.

SITUATIONS WANTED

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVE. Far East representative for internationally known pharmaceutical manufacturer seeks similar position with British or American company. British, aged 39, fourteen years' sales and marketing experience Far East and West Africa. Details of experience and references on application to Box C 6217.

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consisting of six salesmen, all with several years' experience in highly competitive consumer markets, all with strong connections with Wholesale/Retail Chemists and Department Stores and all fully conversant with the Toiletries and Cosmetic markets seek interesting proposals for alternative appointments, either en bloc or individually. Present bases sited to cover Midlands, South and S. West areas and S. Wales.

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C 682

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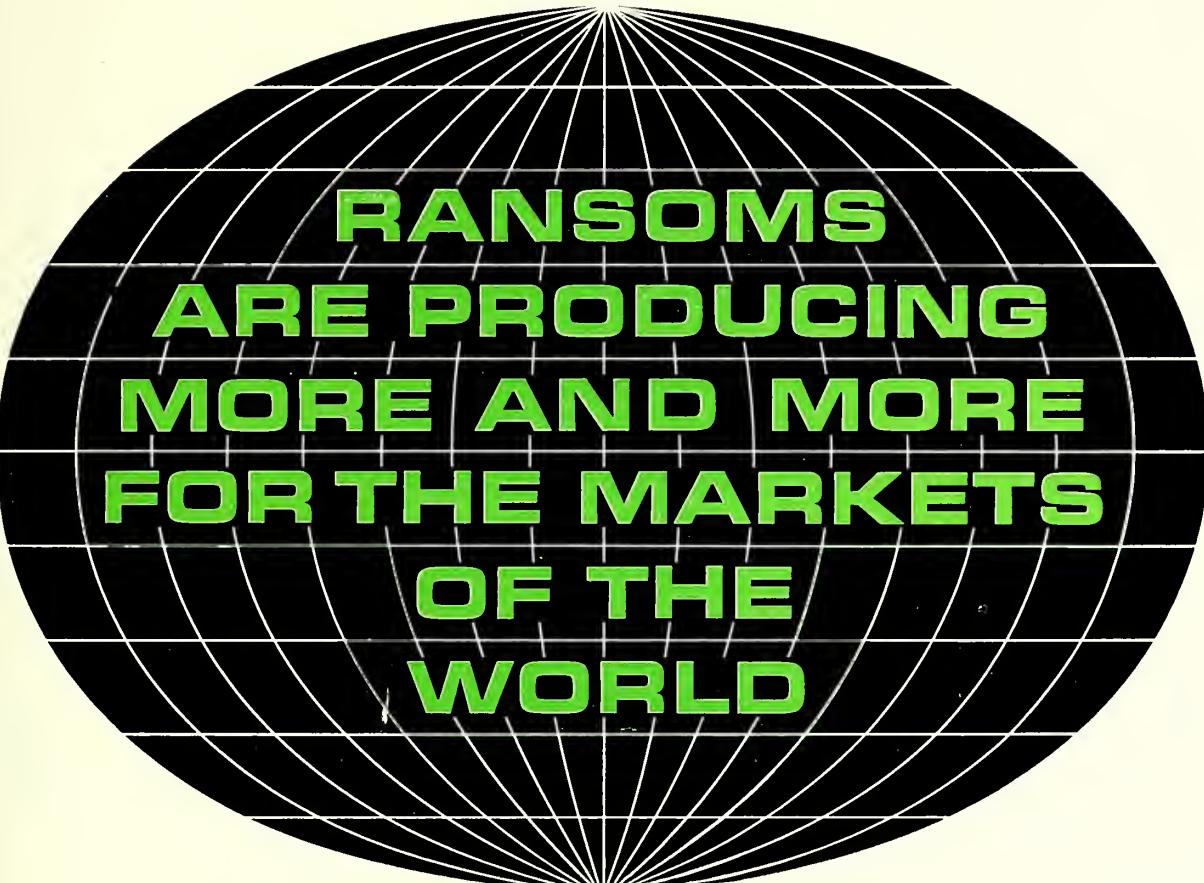
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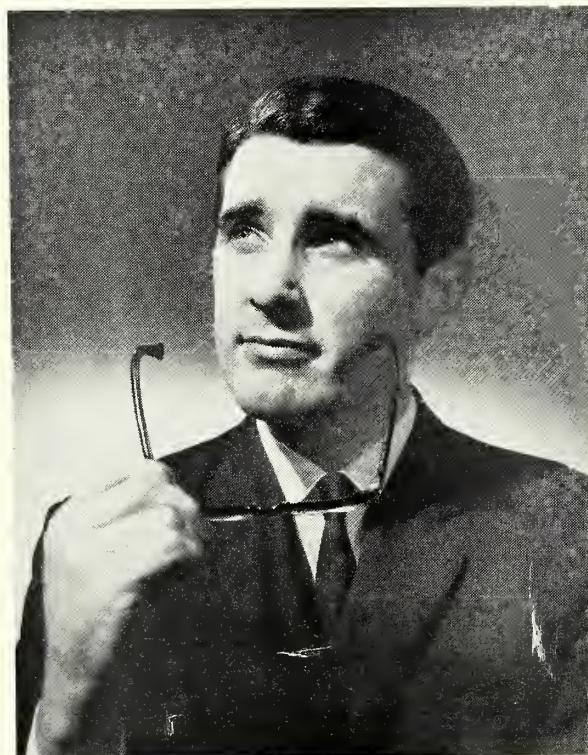
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